The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,241 New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1888.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
M.L. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th „
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th „
P. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W B. Andrews	23rd „
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th „
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th „
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th „
M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th „
B. L. PESHAWUR.	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th „
				Tuesday
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M. L. to Marseilles and London.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and Gibraltar, London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles and London direct.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to Steamer for Brindisi and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
VENETIA	2726	450	F. Cole	2nd Mar.
TANJORE	2263	450	C. Fraser	24th Mar.

or other steamers.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets, Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
STURA	... „	10th Mar. 1888.
BORMIDA	... „	31st „

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	650	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	27th Feb.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	25th March.
MEDUSA	A. Sbutega	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	11th March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. "ARABIA," SAILING 3RD MARCH.

THIS STEAMER of 3,560 tons WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First Class Passengers.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 16th February, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	J. R. Kewley	10th Mar. 1888.
CLAN MACKENZIE	3,000	S. Beer	20th „ „
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. „

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles) by these steamers.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
"CLAN CAMERON"	2,500	P. C. Crockatt	11th Mar. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to Cabins Plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th Feb., 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 672 tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd March, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 672 tons, on MONDAY, 27th February (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,495 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 19th March, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 14th March, at 5 p.m.

S. S. Huzara 2078 „ ......on or about 11th April.
S. S. Kerbela 1978 „ ......on or about 9th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th February, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

THE s. s. "INCH MORNISH," from Tyne via Middlesbro, having ARRIVED under GENERAL AVERAGE, CONSIGNEES OF CARGO by her are requested to sign the AVERAGE BOND and PAY a DEPOSIT of 2½ per cent. and pay freight as per BILLS OF LADING when delivery orders will be granted, failing which, their cargo will be landed at their expense and risk.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Feb., 1888. Agents.

THE Macivor Line s. s. "CUBA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, viâ Kurrachee, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd Feb., 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the LEADING CHAMPAGNE HOUSES is thoroughly established in every market in the world. Their "INDIA BRAND" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly one of the BEST Wines of its class imported into India.

This Wine was drunk at several of the banquets given in honour of his Excellency Lord Dufferin when on tour in November last.

Price per dozen quarts, Rs. 54-0 ; Pints, Rs. 29-8.

The following well-known Champagnes are also kept in stock :—

Cash Prices, per doz.	Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	62	0	34	0
Perrier Jouet and Co.'s Finest Dry	54	0	29	8
Do. do. Reserve Cuvee	60	0	33	0
Roederer's	63	0		
Saumer, Superior Sparkling	29	0	17	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARETS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	10	12	6	0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	10	12	6	0

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozens, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozens. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
PETIT MEDOC.—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	13	8	7	8
SUPERIOR MEDOC.—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17	0	10	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE.—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	22	0	12	0
CHATEAU LA ROSE.—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	27	0	15	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX.—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	34	0	18	0

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is assigned to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.

For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

STEAM TUG FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned for the Fine Iron Screw Steam Tug "ESCORT," the property of the Orient Steam Navigation Co., and lately in use at their Coaling Depot at Diego Garcia.

LENGTH, 50 feet. BEAM moulded, 12½ feet. DEPTH at side moulded, 7¼ feet.

ENGINES on compound principle, vertical cylinders, 12" and 22" diameter by 18" stroke.

Surface condenser, Donkey, &c.

For further particulars apply to

DELMEGE, REID & Co.,
Colombo-Ceylon.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.

CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
SATISFACTORY.

ARGENTINA,

the only reliable and durable silver solution ; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price : Rs. 2 per phial ; packing and postage extra.

Sole Agents in India :—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

WHISKY. "OLD IRISH." WHISKY.

THIS fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt, it is pure, mild and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

See Wine Lists. Rs. 22-8 per dozen. See Wine Lists.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE MORNING BATH.

KEMP & CO.'S MAGNUM BONUM HONEY SOAP is one of the greatest luxuries obtainable in the East, both for the above and for general toilet purposes, is free from all impurities,

REFRESHING, INVIGORATING, DELIGHTFUL TO USE,

and never fails to impart a healthy tone to the system, the purest, best, and cheapest article yet imported into India.

3 Large Tablets ...Re. 1 0 | Per Box of doz. ......Rs. 3 8

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY.

FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING!

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of experienced EUROPEAN CUTTERS, and perfect satisfaction is at all times guaranteed.

Our STOCK for this SEASON has again been personally selected by our Mr. Asquith from the best known WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, and will be replenished by regular shipments of the NEWEST GOODS. A. L. & W. beg to draw attention to their

Specialities for Evening Dress Suits.
Do. do. Hot Weather Wear.
Do. do. The Homeward Bound.
Do. do. Garden Parties, Levées.
Do. do. Wedding Garments.
Do. do. Tennis, Boating, Cricketing, etc.
Do. do. The Hills and Cold Climates.
Do. do. Breeches, Riding Trousers, etc.
Do. do. Ulsters.

PATTERNS, CATALOGUE AND PRICES WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.
Estab. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estab. in 1870.

EDINA WHISKY.

OLD, MELLOW, AND FINE FLAVOURED
Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD.

CHEESES.

GLOSTER.	STILTONS.	GRUYERE.
Finest rich, Per lb., As. 14, in cut.	12 to 14 lb. each, Re. 1-4 per lb. Per 4 lb. jar, Rs. 6.	Selected creamy mild, Per lb., As. 14.

Oriental Bank Buildings. Fort,
BOMBAY,
and
Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

Temple house, Camp,
POONA,
and
Bhoodwar Peth City.

THACKER AND CO., LD.
BOMBAY.

WATER-COLOUR SKETCH BLOCKS, BOOKS, AND PAPER.

SKETCHING BLOCKS.

SKETCH BLOCKS OF WHATMAN'S EXTRA, THICK PAPER, "N" or "R" surface (medium or rough) These blocks can also be had bound in cloth cases, with leather back and corners, and pocket for finished Sketches, 32 sheets in each block.

	Plain blocks.	Block in cases.
Size 7 by 5 inches	... Rs. 2 0	Rs. 13 4
Do. 10 by 7 „	... „ 3 8	„ 15 8
Do. 12½ by 9 „	... „ 6 0	„ 18 0
Do. 14 by 10 „	... „ 7 0	„ 19 0
Do. 16½ by 11½ „	... „ 10 8	„ 15 0
Do. 20 by 14 „	... „ 12 8	„ 17 8

BLOCKED SKETCH BOOKS.

BLOCKED SKETCH BOOKS, in half bound covers, of Whatman's Paper, "N" or "R" surface. These Sketch Books are made like solid Blocks, but with one edge stitched and bound and three edge pasted only. When these latter are released by being cut round in the usual manner, the Block becomes a "Sketch Book" instead of a "Block."

16mo. Imperial	17 by 5 inches	...Rs. 3 0
8vo. Royal	8 by 5½ „	... „ 3 8
8vo. Imperial	10 by 7 „	... „ 4 8

SKETCH BOOKS.

LEMESSURIER'S SKETCHING BOOK and A, B, C SKETCHING FRAME, size of book 10 by 7, bound leather, cloth sides, containing 22 sheets medium surface paper, suitable for either Water-colour or Pencil Sketches. Price ...Rs. 3 0

INSTRUCTIONS.—The frame is carried as a leaf in the Book. Place the frame on the paper. Mark off the four inside corners and the points A, B, C, D, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, all round, then using the Frame, rule the cross lines A, A, 1, 1, &c., to correspond with the threads. To select a sketch. Hold the frame with the left hand 12 inches off. Look through it with one eye. Fix 2 points X X at the intersection of the threads, and mark them off on the paper. To continue the sketch, take care to place the frame first in its proper position with regard to the fixed points.

SKETCH BOOK OF HOLLINGWORTH'S PAPER, medium surface, suitable for Pencil Drawing, Etching and light Water-colour washes, bound cloth.

Size 7 by 5 inches	...Rs. 0 12
Do. 10 by 7 „	... „ 1 8
Do. 11½ by 9 „	... „ 2 0
Do. 14 by 10 „	... „ 3 4

SKETCH BOOKS.

SKETCH BOOKS OF WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER, very smooth surface for pencil, or medium surface for water-colour drawing.

Imp. 16mo.	7 by 5 inches	...Rs. 1 12
Imp. 8vo.	10 by 5 „	... „ 3 0
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Royal 4to.	11 by 9 „	... „ 4 0
Imp. 4to.	14½ by 10½ „	... „ 5 0

WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPERS.

	Per sheet.	Per quire.
Royal, 24 by 19 in.	...Rs. 0 4	Rs. 5 0
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Double Elephant, 40 by 26 in.	... „ 0 12	„ 14 0
Antiquarian, 52 by 31 in.	... „ 2 8	„ 58 0

IMITATION CHISWICK PAPER. Size 40 by 26 inches, rough, medium, or smooth surface, per sheet Re. 1 ; per quire, Rs. 22.

WHATMAN'S ARTISTS' SEAMLESS DRAWING PAPER. Size 30 by 21 inches, extra thick, medium or rough surface ; per sheet, As. 12.

WHATMAN'S PANELS.

WHATMAN'S PANELS, "N" surface, with gold bevelled edges, for Water-colour Drawing or Etching, suitable for Birthday and other Complimentary Cards.

Size 5¾ by 4½ in., each As. 4 ; per doz.,	......Rs.	2 0
Do. 5½ by 4¼ „ each „ 4 ; „	...... „	1 12
Do. 5 by 3¼ „ each „ 3 ; „	...... „	1 8
Do. 4½ by 3¾ „ each „ 2 ; „	...... „	1 8
Do. 4½ by 3 „ each „ 2 ; „	...... „	1 4

WHATMAN'S PANELS, assorted sizes, oblong or triangular shape, in boxes containing 8 ...... „ 1 4

Ditto, oval shape, in boxes of 6 ...... „ 1 4

TINTED CARDS AND BOARDS.

TINTED PANELS, gilt edges, oblong or traingular shape, in boxes containing 10 assorted sizes and tints ......Rs. 1 4

Ditto oval palette or octagonal shape, in boxes of 6 ...... „ 1 4

Stout Cards, veneered on both sides with beuutiful fancy woods of selected grain, with guilt bevelled edges, suitable for Oil or Water-colour Sketches, in boxes containing one dozen—

Size 4¼ by 2¾, each As. 3 ; per box	...... „	1 0
Do. 5 by 3¼, each „ 4 ; „	...... „	2 0
Do. 5½ by 4¼, each „ 4 ; „	...... „	2 8
Do. 6¾ by 4¾, each „ 5 ; „	...... „	3 [illegible]

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S PURITY CIGARS.

THESE are, without doubt, the finest CIGARS made from Eastern Tobacco, and are PREPARED SPECIALLY for KEMP and Co. They burn well, and possess a flavour and aroma not met with in any other Cigars, and are much appreciated by old Smokers.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 4 ; per 1,000, Rs. 36.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS

LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower,

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

FROM COLONEL HAWES TEA ESTATE.

EIGHTH CONSIGNMENT OF THE SEASON

WE have received a fresh Consignment of New Season Tea, of excellent Aroma and Flavour, as follows :—

ORANGE PEKOE	1,000 lbs.
PEKOE	1,000 „
PEKOE SOUCHONG	500 „
BROKEN PEKOE SOUCHONG	480 „
CONGO	1,040 „
BROKEN TEA	720 „
BOHEA	640 „
DUST	500 „

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Stse and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, altnough Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.

Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
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Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
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Cartoon Papers
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Tracing Paper
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ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
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Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
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UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF
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The Talismanic fascinating Sensational Opera, entitled,
ALI BABA
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Marvellous Mechanical effects, New Oriental Dresses and splendid complete New Scenery.
RESERVED SEAT, Rs. 2.
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Henry J. Byron's Original Comedy in 3 Acts, entitled,
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Will be given at the
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On TUESDAY, 6TH MARCH.
Members can obtain Tickets for themselves and Friends on application at the Institute.
Seats, Rs. 2 each.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "AVOCA," 904 tons, Capt. KLYHN, will sail for Zanzibar, on the 10th March. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s "ATRATO," ARRIVED from London and Antwerp, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock. The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CROWDER, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 24th Feb., 1888. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "SORRENTO," ARRIVED from Hull, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Dixon, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th February, 1888.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members and Subscribers of this Institution, will be held on MONDAY, the 5th March, 1888, at 5-15 p.m., in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to receive the Managing Committee's Report for the year 1887, and the report of the Scrutineers announcing the result of their scrutiny for the election of a New Managing Committee for the year 1888.

By order,
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The fifth ordinary GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 8th, March, 1888, at 4-30 p.m.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st Dec., 1887.

To declare a dividend, and to transact such other business that may be brought before the meeting.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 8th March, 1888 (both days inclusive)

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 8 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1887, WILL BE PAID to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on and after MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 25th Feb., 1888.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1888, at 2 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1888.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

On application Mr. NEUBERG will be glad to send, post free, his latest Priced Catalogue of

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, and Coconadas.

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Cut and Plug, fresh and sweet. Mixtures Bird's Eye Shag, &c., &c.

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From the first Makers in London, Paris, and Vienna Meerschaum, Briar, and Myalwood Pipes; Cigar and Cigarette Holders; Cigar and Cigarette Cases; Tobacco Pouches and Jars, &c., &c.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
Light, strong, and elegant, Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.

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GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
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TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c., &c.
Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.

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For Charcoal, Coal, Coke or Wood; complete with all accessories.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
All white, blue-lined. Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates: Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes; Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c., &c.

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MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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GOLD WATCHES,
Open Case and Double Case,
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18-CARAT GOLD,
FULL SIZE ALBERT CHAINS,
On European and Native Taste.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December 1887, is DECLARED at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, equal to Rs. 12-8 per share, and will be paid on and after the 27th February, 1888, to shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on the 18th February, 1888 on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th, to SATURDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Bijapur Districts will obtain Dividend warrants at Hubli on and after the 1st March, 1888, on production of share certificates to the manager there.

By order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 15th February, 1888.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Waterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself). Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.
IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.
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GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
Repaired for one Rupee or less.
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... " 3 0

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AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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HURJIMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

TO hand, a large collection of ANTIQUE and ÆSHETIC DADOS for Wall, Palangposh, Foolkaries, Rampore Chudders, &c.

Cheapest House for Indian Jewellery and Works of Indian Manufacture. Inspection solicited. Price list free.

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ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
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From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
BE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.
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HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
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With coloured and other illustrations.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome double-seated brougham, a strong light pony cart, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, oil-paintings and oleographs, &c., the property of S. S. SOLOMON, Esq.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, GOODWILL AND OUTSTANDINGS OF THE FIRM OF HOWARD AND COMPANY, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the Estate of the late Joseph DeMello and with the consent of the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street Fort, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst, at 4 p m., the whole of the stock-in-trade, fixtures, good-will and outstandings of the firm of Howard and Company.

The stock in-trade, fixtures, and good-will will be sold in one lot, and the outstandings in another lot, and for further particulars, and conditions of sale and list of stock and outstandings application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, large size iron safe, &c., at No. 38, Elphinstone Circle.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 38, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

A quantity of office furniture consisting of writing tables pigeon hole presses, round tables, arm and without arm chairs, a large size fire proofsafe by Thomas Skidinn, 5 feet high by 4 feet broad by 2½ feet deep on stand, hanging pankhahs, &c.

Property on view from to-day.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
SUIT No. 497 of 1885.
Peroshaw Palloojee ....Plaintiff.
vs.
Pallonjee Pestonjee and another..........Defendants.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Pursuant to an order made in the above suit on the 19th day of January, 1888, and under instructions from the defendant, Dr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in one lot on the premises on THURSDAY, the 1st March, 1888, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece of land together with the building standing thereon, situate at Colbhat Road, without the Fort, admeasuring 133 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under old No. 570 and new No. 2682, old survey No. 1-65 and new survey No. 8,195, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal taxes under ward No. 3,103 and Street No. 51, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a public passage, on or towards the south by the Colbhat Road aforesaid, on or towards the east by the house of Anpoornabai, widow of Abba Parell, deceased, and a range of chawl of Cassinath Damodar Josey, and on or towards the west by a public passage and the house of Bhugwantrao Morojee, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Dr. Palloujee Pestonjee and certain tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneers or Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors, 29, Medows Street, Fort.— Dated this 4th day of February, 1888.

On THURSDAY next, 1st March, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Action at their rooms (upper floor) on account of the concerned.

A small consignment of lamps and vases, consisting of crystal cut glass, table lamps, rich paint-oil vase lamps, bronze pedestal lamps, handlamps, hanging lamps, flower vases, glass decanters, water goblets, glass table filters, glasses, tumblers, butter coolers, &c., also majolica flower vases of various designs.

Property on view.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY next, the 1st March, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mr. Mackenzie's Saw Mills at Tank Bunder—

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes suitable far many varieties of work, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY next, the 2nd March, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Messrs. Chugonlall Toolsidass and Company, and on account and at the risk of Vuliji Essajee Poonawalla.—

185 superior short English first-class, selected first-class, Indian first-class and second-class teak squares about 135 to 140 tons, in lots to suit purchasers.

On FRIDAY next, the 2nd March, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 65, Baboola Tank Road, opposite Byramjee Hall, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood square pianoforte by Rose and Co., a mahogany miniature billiard table, table ornaments, "Hink's" kerosine oil table hanging and small lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of the late Mr. B. ROBB.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

SALE OF LAND AT KHUNDALLA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Major John Lyons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Khundalla on Saturday, the 3rd March, at 4 p.m.—

A piece of land, admeasuring 4 acres and 22 goonthas, registered under Survey No. 61, and situated at Khundalla close to the Railway Station.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned

On SATURDAY, the 3rd March, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Au Bon Marche, Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Paper Currency Office, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mrs. F. Rich, Milliner and Dressmark, retiring from business, the same comprises lady's slippers, peticoats, dressing gowns, gurnseys, shoes and boots, boys' suits, cigarholders, merchaum pipes, money purses, hats and bonnets, collars, neckties, cuffs, toys, tobacco pouches, showcases, large size glass door cupboard, gas lamps, &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE AT KHUNDALLA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Major John Lyons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Khundalla, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, at 1 p.m., the whole of the blackwood and teakwood furniture, crockery, glassware, platedware, table and bed linen, lamps, &c., of the Glendale Hotel.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (1st floor) the valuable and handsome French polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments flower vases, Hink's patent kerosine oil, table and hanging lamps, first-rate oil painting, and oleographs, Brussels carpets, and a large number of books, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property will be on view four days before sale.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Second Coombarwada Street, otherwise called Khulassee Chukla or Furniture Bazaar, without the Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Allarukhibai, wife of Futtey Alli Abdoolrahim, the undermentioned valuable property *viz*:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house, shop and chawl standing thereon, situate on the east side of second Coombarwada Street or Khulasee Chuckla, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 and one ninth square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 659, new No. 6345, old Survey No. 905, and new Survey 2,2:5, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 2108 and 2109, and Street Nos. 210, and 111, Chuckla Street, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the aforesaid 2nd Commarwada Street, on the north by the property of Dayabhoy Callianje, and on the south by the public passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Bai Allarukhibai and her tenants, Khoja Hajee Jaffer Veerjee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE of valuable landed property in BALOO SARANG STREET, otherwise called Bhoosaree Moholla, without the Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 13th March, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the second mortgagees Besra Akha and Vuja Akha, trading under the name of Besra Akha, and Company, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Hussonally Mahomedally, now an Insolvent and Essoobally in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgagee, dated the 29th day of August, 1885, and subject to a cheque of Rs. 5.000 and interest secured by the first mortgagee of the 9 premises and further charge executed by the said Hussonally Mahomedally in favor of Amba Dana. Mugga Dana and Bhugga Dana, trading under the name of Amba Dana on the 18th day of November, 1878, and 12th day of November, 1879, respectively.

All that piece of Fazundaree ground together with the messuage dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the western side of Baloo Sarang Street, otherwise called Boosaree Moholla in the subdistrict of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under old No. 7 and now by Street Nos. 32 to 34 and ward No. 105 containing by admeasurement 11 feet in breath and 68 feet in length orthereabouts and registered in the books of the Fazundar under No. 46, and bounded on the east by the said Baloo Sarang Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Chand Mahomed Peroo, and the South by the house of Borah Ibrahimjee Rajbhoy, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Hussonally Mahomedally and Essoobally Hussonally and their tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On a day to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Machine Depot at Byculla, Mazagon and Carnac Bunder, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. P. D. Framjee a quantity of valuable machinery. Particulars of which will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 27th February, 1888.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
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THE LADY'S WATCH WRISTLET.

A USEFUL NOVELTY, NOW VERY FASHIONABLE.

THIS Elegant and useful article is invaluable to Equestrians. It is worn on the left wrist, and consists of a pretty strap of colored morocco leather arranged to contain a small Watch. We supply both

WATCH AND WRISTLET FOR Rs. 50, Cash.

The Watch is an excellent little Time-keeper with keyless jewelled movement, and can be worn detached from the wristlet at pleasure.

REPAIRS TO WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.,
EXECUTED PROMPTLY.
CHARGES MODERATE.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS
in ordinary to
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

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OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

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SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... "	550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... "	675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... "	675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... "	775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... "	875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... "	1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... "	1,250

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OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend: The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs.	a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks ...	...Per doz.	6	12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	"	8	8
Extra Super "	"	11	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ...	"	13	8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	"	15	8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	"	22	8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes very thin and cool	"	23	8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered	...Per pair,	4	8
Plain Colours Do. ...	"	3	8
Fancy Stripes Do. ...	"	3	8
Best Black Silk Embroidered ...	"	8	8
Fancy Stripes Do. ...	"	10	8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours ...	...Per doz.	15	8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comportable Sock	"	22	8
Extra Super Blue, assorted stripes, thin, soft, and shrinkless, perfectly fast colour, one of the best Socks made	"	80	0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article	"	20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	"	18	8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool	"	25	0
and-Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting	"	30	0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE

All-wood Ribbed Hose. Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made	Per pair	3	12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article	"	4	8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made	"	3	12
Navy Cotton	"	3	8

UNDERVESTS.

		Rs.	a.
Fine Gauze, vests, for hot weather ...	6 for	12	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ...	6 for	30	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating ...	Each	7	8
Summer Merino Vests	6 for	39	0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear ...	6 for	39	0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves	6 for	45	0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ...	6 for	39	0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

UNDERPANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine... ...	6 for	33	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating	...Per pair	10	8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino	6 for	33	0
Stout Merino, for English wear	6 for	39	0
Stout Brown Merino Pants	6 for	51	0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ...	6 for	39	0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

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The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each	...Rs. 10 8 and 12 0
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When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

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NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, 1888, at 6 o'clock p.m.

H. C. BURDER,
Hony. Secreta
Bombay, 30th January, 1888.

SIRDARS MANSIONS, APOLLO BUNDER.

THESE Buildings will shortly be ready for occupation, and applications for Residential Chambers and Shops may now be made to the Undersigned from whom Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
Bombay, February 10, 1888.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, 29th February, 1888, at 5 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be duly submitted. The favour of the attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

The Distribution of Prizes to the children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, His Excellency the Right Honourable LORD REAY, G.C.I.E., in the Chair.

W. E. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla, 22nd February, 1888.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 5th March, 1888, for the purchase of the following unserviceable stores in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, stating rate for each description:—

Brass filings	cwts.	19	2	10
Brass old.................................	"	280	0	0
Brass pig or ingot	"	24	1	8
Copper old................................	"	1	1	10
Copper Scissel or Cuttings	"	12	0	4

The articles may be seen daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Deposit required to accompany the tender, Rs. 500.

J. L. FIXOTT, Capt., R. A.,
Superintendent S. A. A. Factory.
Small A. A. Factory, Kirkee, 22nd February, 1888.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WANTED, a DEPUTY DOCK SUPERINTENDENT. Salary, Rs. 350 a month, rising by annual increments for fully approved service of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 a month, with Rs. 50 per mensem house allowance. Agreement to be terminable by two months' notice on either side. Nautical experience desirable, but not absolutely necessary. Applications will be received until 3rd March, 1888.

By order of the Trustees,
G. MANSON,
Secretary.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1888.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

an edition, Revised and enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Bauchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c. &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.
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EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

BRIDGE PLANT, &c., FOR SALE.

THE boring apparatus used in sinking the caissons of the Hooghly (Jubilee) Bridge, diving apparatus, buoys, anchors, chains, and other mooring tackle, self-propelling heave-up boat, Appold's centrifugal and Tangye's pumps, donkey-pumps, 3 to 7 H. P. pumping engines, iron punts, timber travelling gantry to lift 12 tons overhead, travelling crab to lift 12½ tons steam and hand winches, vertical and 25-H. P. portable boilers, 20-H. P. semi-portable engines, teak-wood boats, dredgers, hydraulic jacks 20 and 100 tons, screw-jacks, jetty crane with steam winch to lift 10 tons, jetty with boat and girder gangway, steam pile-driver, small steam-hammers, Oregon and other spars and poles, rail-trusses each 74 feet long, semi-circular angle-iron trusses, each 28' feet over all, split driving pulleys, concrete-boxes, screw-cutting lathes, drilling-machines, saw-bench, iron tanks each of 4,000 gallons capacity, smiths hearths, blocks, bolts and nuts, ¾ and ⅞ inch plain and stud chain, cold-sets, cup-sets, hot-sets, and side-sets, dollies, flogging, holding-up, and riveting hammers, drift pins, rymers, swages, tongs, and other tools, small riveted and rolled girders, iron piping, pulleys, steel and iron rivets and washers, wire rope and rope stoppers, angle, flat, round, square, and plate iron, &c., &c.

Also two sets of timber-preserving apparatus, more or less incomplete, comprising horizontal engines, boilers, and other fittings.

For further particulars apply to CONTROLLER of STORES, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.

D. W. CAMPBELL,
Agents.
Calcutta, November 23, 1887.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

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JUST ARRIVED per s.s. "Navarino," a handsome and light new canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent hood.

A stylish and light new MAIL PHAETON, with lady's folding steps, both by Lewis of Salisbury.

A light and neat new Perth DOG-CART, with lady's folding steps and a patent brake by Windover.

A fresh batch of best quality, double and single English-made HARNESSES.

Lady's and gentleman's English-made riding bridles of the latest pattern.

A set of brass mounted English-made double harnesses for ponies.

And a second-hand single-seated English BROUGHAM, the property of J. Macpherson, Esq., proceeded to England.

A second English-built canoe LANDAU, in good order, the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

Patronized by H. R. H. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia.

THE
ROYAL HOTELL
LUCKNOW

Had last cold season the following illustrious Visitors:—

1. H. R. H. The Prince Fred, Leopold of Prussia; H.E. Count Kanitz; Baron Ren Niskisch.
2. The Earl and Countess of Rosebery; Mr. Fergusson, M.P.
3. Their Graces The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and Lady Alice Montague.
4. Lord and Lady Wynford; Sir A. Fairbairn.
5. The Earl of Fife; Newton Agol, Esq.
6. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.
7. The Earl of Buckinghamshire & Capt. Sinclair.
8. The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford and Lord Tarbat.

The Royal Hotel is the Principal Hotel in the town, and is the only double Storeyed House. The Proprietor spares neither time trouble, or expense to render his Hotel al that can be desired, and he has so far succeeded that the families of several Military and Civil Officers of the highest rank who spend only a portion of the year in Lucknow, invariably year after year patronize his Hotel in preference to enjoying Homes. A success that the Proprietor of the Royal Hotel thinks his Hotel alone shares.

Decent Stabling and Nice Garden. Cuisine equal to any in India. The whole establishment conducted on thorough European principles.

Apply to D. K. MASTERS, Manager.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Yacht Club Dance.
B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Camp and Rifle Meeting at Bandora.
Band, B. V. R. Corps, Esplanade, 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th :—Sirsa (s), from Calcutta ; Ehrenfels (s), Cardiff ; Clan Sinclair (s), Liverpool ; Lalpoora (s), Calcutta ; Bhundara (s), Karachi, Red Jacket (s), Cardiff ; and Narenta (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Talevera (ship), from Cardiff ; and Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvi.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 25th :—Scottish Isles (ship), Calcutta ; Wave (s), Rangoon ; Bagdad (s), Zanzibar, Mozambique, &c. ; and Shelley (s), Rangoon. Yesterday :—Fremona (s), for Marseilles, London, &c. ; and Abeona (s), Port Said.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Clan Sinclair entered, and the s. s. Wave left, the dock yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Zambesi will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, the 29th instant.

A Vagrant.—Charles William Jones, a European, was on Saturday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

Bombay Races.—The portion of the Race Course which was flooded on Saturday has been, put in order and the races will be run on Monday in the order and at the time fixed for Saturday.

Reported Theft.—Gunpatrao Pandoorung, living in New-Wady, reported to the police, on Friday, the theft of a gold earring, set with pearls, valued Rs. 100, from his cupboard. Enquiries are in progress.

Fraudulent Possession of Property.—A Hindu lad, aged 12 years, named Sitaram Rowjee, was, on Saturday, charged by Inspector Guider, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in his possession a quantity of bajree, valued Rs. 1-7, suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused admitted possession of the said bajree, but failed to show cause against conviction. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

Sudden Death.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, touching the death of Javairchund Dhurrumsey, aged 30 years, a freight-broker. On Friday afternoon deceased visited a house of ill-fame at Bholeshwar, while there he began to cough, and soon after fell back and died in a few moments. Deceased for the past five months frequently complained of pains in his chest. The verdict was, that the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease.

The Hospital for Animals.—At 5-30 p.m., on Monday next, the 5th proximo, in the compound of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals H. E. the Governor, Lord Reay, will perform the ceremony of formally opening a new Horse-shed, built by Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; a new Bullock-shed, built by Mr. Ajramul Hurji ; and a Dog-ward, built at the cost of Bai Avabai Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, widow of the late Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

March	From the Suite of 113	F. Lachner.
Overture	La Fee Aux Roses	Halevy.
Valse	Gloire Di Digon	Andrew.
Selection	Der Bettel Students	Millockor.
Aria	Siege of Corinth	Rossini.
Polka	Hurry up	Ronalds.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Alleged Fatal Assault.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, at Colbat Lane, touching the death of Kassiram Krishnajee, aged thirty years, a labourer in H. M.'s Mint. It appeared about fifteen days ago that whilst deceased and one Babajee Suddoo were fighting, one Pandoo Ballajee came up and struck the deceased with his fist. Babajee and Pandoo afterwards threw the deceased down on his back on the ground, striking his head against a grinding stone, which caused a small wound on his head. About a week after he complained of a pain in his chest and difficulty of breathing. He was treated by Dr. Lisboa Rodrigues up to the 18th instant, who diagnosed the case as one of invaginated bowels. Dr. Rodrigues was of opinion that the wound on the back of the head had nothing to do with the illness of the deceased. It could not have been caused by a fight eight or ten days' previous. Invagination might occur spontaneously and without violence. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, was of opinion, that the cause of death was interception of the bowels. The jury returned the verdict that the death of Kassiram Krishna was caused by interception of the bowels.

Proposed Memorial of the Late Mr. Bowen.—We approve of the Memorial Hall scheme, believing that it will commend itself to the warm approval of all friends and admirers of Mr. Bowen, and at the same time be in every way a suitable manner of perpetuating his memory in this city. It would have been the wish of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bombay and throughout India, that the church about to be erected in the Fort by the denomination with which he was connected during the last sixteen years of his life, should be his memorial. This would be fitting and natural, seeing that the congregation for which the building is to be provided was Mr. Bowen's last pastoral charge. He was deeply interested in the project, which was the subject of his many prayers. The very last financial matter that engaged his attention was the payment of the subscription which he had promised to the building fund. But in view of Mr. Bowen's representative character and of the unique position which he held among all denominations, both ministerial and lay brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bombay waive their denominational preference in favour of the larger inter or undenominational enterprise, to which they will give their hearty, moral and material support. In so doing, they believe they are in harmony with what would be Mr. Bowen's choice in the matter, and are advocating that which will be of the widest usefulness to Christ's cause in this great city.—*Guardian.*

Welcoming a new Pastor.—On Friday evening, the 17th instant, a goodly company gathered in the Grant Road M. E. Church to welcome the newly appointed pastor, Rev. H. C. Stuntz. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Gladwin, short addresses were delivered by the chairman, Rev. J. E. Robinson, by Rev. W. Bell, pastor of the sister Baptist Church, by Messrs. Page and Boyd, on behalf of the Grant Road Church. Mr. Stuntz made a felicitous reply, thanking the gathered friends, on behalf of Mrs. Stuntz and himself, for the hearty reception accorded him. Closing prayer was offered by Rev. F. W. Warne, pastor-elect of the M. E. Church, Calcutta, and Rev. W. E. Robbins pronounced the benediction. The congregation subsequently adjourned to the parsonage, where the ladies of the church had provided refreshments, and a pleasant hour was spent in social converse. Mr. Stuntz enters upon his ministry in this city with the prayers and confident expectations of many that God will richly bless it.—*Ibid.*

Political Agent.—We learn from Kolhapur that Colonel Reeves, Political Agent, will shortly proceed to England on furlough, and that he will be succeeded either by Mr. Wodehouse or Mr. Hunter.—*Deccan Herald.*

Captain Downing.—Our readers will be sorry to hear that Poona is shortly to lose Captain Downing, A. P. D., and Mrs. Downing, owing to the transfer of that officer to Rawalpindi. As a prominent Freemason, Captain Downing is well-known and respected in the station, and has only very recently beenelected Master of the "St. Andrew's" and "Roman Eagle" lodges. On the other hand, amateur concerts will appear incomplete without the presence of Mrs. Downing, who has so often charmed her audiences in Poona.—*Ibid.*

Accident.—Another accident is reported from Lonauli. About 2 a.m., on Friday morning, a driver, named Race, of the G. I. P. Railway, was walking along his engine, which fortunately was not in motion at the time. He tripped in the dark and fell off, his head striking the edge of the engine-plate in the fall. We are glad to hear that no bones were broken, but the man was severely shaken, and the side of his head badly cut and bruised.—*Ibid.*

Curious Case of Homicide.—Some weeks ago a Maratha girl, 11 years age, by name Dugdi, died at Supa, in the Bhimthari taluka of this Collectorate, from burns received from some fire-works let off by Guffurali walad Mahomed on the occasion of a Mahomedan fair at Supa. Guffarali was placed before Mr. Symonds charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal was preferred by the accused to the Session's Judge against this sentence, which w asheard by Mr. E. T. Candy Considering the circumstances of the case the Judge reduced the sentence to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.—*Ibid.*

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the above Association was held on Saturday evening last at the young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, under the presidency of Dr. D. Macdonald. The meeting was exceedingly well attended, and there was a large gathering of the members and friends of the Association.

The meeting was opened by singing the hymn "Stand up! Stand up for Jesus!" and a prayer offered by the Rev. J. Forgan, after which the chairman called upon Mr. F. A. Spencer, one of the Board of Trustees to the Association, to read the annual report of the general committee of the Association, which was as follows :—

The general committee present with pleasure to the members and associates of the Young Women's Christian Association their second report for the year, dating from 22nd February, 1887. At the last annual general meeting, held on that day, the members and associates numbered 150, at present there are 180 on the list. On the 16th June last the institute consisting of a reading room and library was opened in the rooms of the top floor of the Bombay Tract and Book Society's Building, Dhobi Talao. In opening this institute the committee feel that a decided step has been taken towards the firm establishment of Y. W. C. Association in Bombay, and for advancing its real claims and objects, and hope as the advantages of this reading room and library become better known more members and associates will avail themselves of them. The ladies of the general committee hold their meeting on the first Tuesday of every month in the reading room, and the Fort prayer meeting is also held there on the first Friday of every month, at 5-30 p.m. A social gathering has (with the exception of two months) taken place in the reading room on the last Saturday of the month at 8 p.m., admittance being only 4 annas each. The ladies' committee desires heartily to thank all those members and associates who have kindly assisted them in providing music for these entertainments, and will be very glad if others will also come forward in the same spirit. Hithesto the ladies of the committee have provided the refreshments for their social gatherings, as the money taken at the door only covers the hiring of the piano and other slight expenses. But as it was decided lately to allow each member associate to bring with her one gentleman relation or friend, the committee is glad to be able to state that the first admittance of gentlemen to these social gatherings, which took place at that of the 28th January, was a great success, and sincere thanks are due to those gentlemen who recited and sang for the amusement of the guests, who on that occasion numbered over 70. A small boarding establishment was opened in the institute on the 15th November last in which at present there is accommodation for five young women; but as one boarder has left Bombay there are now only two of the beds occupied. This establishment is under the care of Miss Myer, the superintendent of the institute, who will be happy to show vacant rooms to any young woman requiring one and instruct her how to communicate with the secretary, Miss E. Rich. Gifts of books for the library have been received from Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, till recently one of the trustees, and from Mrs. Bapty, Mrs. Birdwood and others. The committee regret to announce that Miss Rich on leaving Bombay for her health had to resign the post of honorary secretary to this Association, which she had so long competently filled. The following vote of thanks was sent to Miss Rich :—"The general committee, while regretting Miss Rich's resignation, pass with sincere pleasure a vote of thanks to her for her constant attention to the well-being and carrying on of the Y. W.'s C. Association and the great amount of trouble she has taken while secretary of the Association, and wish her a safe voyage, good health, and enjoyment of her visit to England." The committee desire to draw attention to the list of prayer and dorcas meetings, and to state that lectures and addresses to young women, in connection with Christian work, may, with the sanction of the committee, be given in the institute. While thankfully acknowledging the blessings and success already achieved, they would ask for larger sympathy and co-operation in the working of this Association, which is, they believe, carried on, as its motto "implies," not by might, nor by power, but my spirit saith the Lord.

The financial state of the Association was also read to the meeting, which appeared to be in a flourishing condition.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report and cash accounts, &c.

The following office bearers were then appointed for the current year.

GENERAL COMMITTE FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING 26TH FEB., 1888.

Hon. President	Lady Reay.
President	Mrs. McLeod Campbell.
Vice-Presidents	Mrs. Crawley-Boevey. Mrs. Manson. Miss A. B. Condict, M.D. Mrs. Kingsmill. Mrs. H. C. Stuntz.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

Church of England	Mrs. Squire. Mrs. Turner. Miss Dumayne.
Church of Scotland	Mrs. Arnott. Mrs. Greig. Mrs. Bapty.
Free Church of Scotland	Mrs. Ch. McDonald. Mrs. Mackichan. Mrs. Duncan McDonald.
Baptist Church	Mrs. Gordon. Miss Gordon.
Methodist Church	Mrs. Rean. Mrs. Briggs. Miss Bedford.

OFFICE BEARERS.

Hon. Secretary	Miss E. Rich, Gowalia Tank Road, Malabar Hill.
Joint Hon. Secretary	Mrs. F. A. Spencer.
Hon. Treasurer	Mrs. Forgan.
Auditor	Mr. F. J. Clark.

BANKERS.

The New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., Bombay.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Church of England	Mr. G. Jacob.
Church of Scotland	Mr. F. A. Spencer.
Free Church of Scotland	Dr. D. McDonald.
Methodist Church	Mr. J. Morris, C.E.
Baptist Church	Mr. Albert Gordon.

An interval ensued, during which time the assembly were served with coffee, tea, and cakes, &c.

The meeting then assumed the form of a concert, in which some of the members of both the Young Women's and the Young Men's Association took part. Among them were the Misses Tudballs, Messrs. Clark, H. Harrington, Bolton, and H. Clark. The Rev. J. Forgan, the Rev. A. B. Wann, and Mr. James Morris delivered an encouraging address as to the working of the Association. The chairman also addressed the meeting, and the proceedings were closed with the benediction.

THE INDIAN WHEAT TRADE.

According to the *Englishman* an agreement has been generally signed by Calcutta Export Houses, which, it is hoped, will have an important bearing on the wheat trade. The dirty condition in which Indian wheat is sent to Europe, where it has to compete with the clean American varieties, has long been felt to be a serious disadvantage. The object of the present combination is only to compel native sellers to keep their deliveries within the margin of admixture allowed by the trade contracts. Under the conditions just coming into force the seller has the right as heretofore to deliver wheat containing 5 per cent. of foreign substances at his contract price, or he may deliver 2 per cent. additional subject to an equivalent deduction from that price ; but in the case of wheat containing more than 7 per cent. admixture, he will henceforth be mulcted in a fixed allowance per maund for each 1 per cent. or fraction of 1 per cent. of such excess. It will thus become his interest to purchase in his turn from the cultivator only the cleaner parcels ; and the heavily admixtured wheat which has of late done injury to the trade will disappear from our market.

This important agreement is to apply equally to the linseed trade, and its application is compulsory on exporters and admits of no exception. Moreover, it comes into operation at once; that is at the beginning of the export season, which will probably prevent native sellers from defeating the movement as they did in 1885 at the time when contracts had been concluded.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SCANDALS

On the Court resuming its inquiries on Feb. 22, into the matter of Mr. Larpent, Gopi Nath, a clerk in the Accountant-General's Office, said that soon after Mr. Larpent was appointed Registrar he, witness, made a statement to that gentleman to the effect that the Head Clerk of the University Office was not trustworthy and received bribes. He recommended Mr. Larpent to keep matters in his own hand.

Miran Baksh, a mukhtar of Umritsar, was the next witness. He said he was one of the passed candidates of 1886, and had gone up in 1883, 1885 and 1886. He had no personal knowledge of any bribery having gone on, and explained that he and his partner, Mokun Din, were not likely to offer bribes, as the latter had supplied information to the authorities regarding the Middle School Examination of the previous year.

No other witnesses were present, so no more evidence was taken to-day.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. AMANA.

The marine court of enquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the s.s. Amana at Malabar Point, on the 31st ultimo, met again, on Saturday, at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Little, Solicitor to Government, conducted the enquiry ; and Mr. Brown appeared for the captain.

Khan Bahadoor Jamsetji Dhunjeebhoy Wadia said : I am the shipwright surveyor to the port, and have surveyed the s. s. Amana. I have made two reports of my survey to the Port Officer. I surveyed the steamer in the stream before making the first report ; and the second report was made after surveying her in the P. and O. Company's dry dock.

The first report, which was read by Mr. Little and put in, stated that the ship was materially damaged and in her present state was not seaworthy. The second report was also read and put in.

Witness continued.—I have been twenty years a surveyor, and the bulk of the vessels I have surveyed are iron steamers. With the damage the s. s. Amana sustained, she was not in my opinion seaworthy in this port, where there are means of repairing it. But where there are no means of surveying and docking, the captain might have gone on.

What do you estimate the repairs of the steamer would cost ?—I really cannot well answer that question.

Give us the approximate cost ?—About Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000.

Do you consider her seriously damaged ?—I should say she is materially damaged.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown.—The cost of repairs is a little more in Bombay than in England.

Would you not say a good deal more ?—Well, the labour would not cost much more, but the materials would, I think, cost about 25 per cent. more. I think the cost of the vessel would be about Rs. 2,50,000.

One of the witnesses who was examined here stated that she might have cost £40,000 or at least £30,000.

Would you say positively it might not have cost that sum ?—No, I cannot say that its cost might not have been £30,000.

Have you ever surveyed vessels which have grounded in the canal ?—I have, and I have sometimes found the plates so broken that a carriage and four could pass through. (A laugh.)

Mr. Alfred William Seabrooke, engineer surveyor of the port, said : I have held this appointment since May, 1881, and have surveyed a great number of iron steamers. I have signed with Mr. Wadia the two reports made of the survey of the s.s. Amana. The facts and circumstances mentioned in those reports are true.

Do you consider the steamer was seaworthy at the time when she first came into port ? No, she was not. I consider her hull materially damaged.

By the Court.—I have had experience of ships injured in the canal. I do not think it possible that the injuries in the present case might have been due to her touching in the canal.

To Mr. Brown :—The injuries in this case must have been occasioned by the vessel striking against something hard. I do not know if there is anything but sand in the canal ? I do not know if there is a rock in the canal. The injuries to two of the plates might have been caused by her touching in the canal. But as for the other injuries I do not think they were due to that circumstance.

The President : Could these particular injuries you mention have been caused by a slight touch in the canal ? No, they could not have been caused by a slight touch.

The chief officer of the s.s. Amana was recalled, and some questions were put to him by the Court.—When you saw the ship was in danger, why did you not tell the captain ? It never occurred to me to tell the captain, as he was on the bridge.

Don't you think it was your duty to assist the captain in every way that lies in your power ?—Yes, it is my duty ; it did not occur to me that we had so little water under the ship's bottom as there was, owing to the colour of the water. From the colour I should have judged that there were 10 or 15 fathoms of water. In going through the canal the steamer struck ground twice, once pretty hard ; but we got her off in no time.

Do you think she struck hard enough to do any damage ?—Yes, sir, I do.

To Mr. Brown.—I have said that when the haze lifted, the first thing I saw was the flag-staff on Malabar Hill. I could not have taken cross bearings, as that was the only point I saw. The tops of the hills were not distinguishable. The chimneys I saw were also of no use in taking cross bearings by. From 4 o'clock in the morning of the 30th until the vessel grounded, the captain was continuously on the bridge, and so was I, until I went below. The captain was keeping a look-out with glasses. I too was using glasses. If there had been a man on the look-out, he could not have seen the flag-staff on Malabar Hill before the officers on the bridge could see it.

Captain Thwaite was recalled, and said in answer to the Court.—I had no reason to suppose that the ship was damaged in coming through the canal. She was not making any water. I do not know that there is a defined limit within which fishing-stakes are to be placed. I have not seen any notice to mariners defining the limits of fishing-stakes. I took the fishing-stakes I saw to be the marks of boats at anchor.

Mr. Brown submitted to the Court with reference to the evidence of the shipwright's, that it did not in any way disturb the contention he had put before the Court on the preceding day, that the damage of one per cent. could not possibly be called serious. It was also quite possible that some part of the damage might have been caused by the steamer touching in the canal. No case had been made out against the captain of wrongful act or default. If there was an error of judgment on his part, it was something quite different from such wrongful act or negligence as would render him criminally liable.

The Court then adjourned till Tuesday to consider its judgment.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE FOR BURMA.

Some little time ago it was announced that Colonel C. F. Thomas, Military Accounts Department, Pay Examiner in Madras, was to be sent to Burma to go into the question of the proposed permanent Pay Office there ; but his mission has been considerably delayed. It appears that the first estimates were considered too high, and revised estimates had to be submitted. These Colonel Thomas has been required to look into, and to report generally on the expediency of establishing Military Accounts Offices in our newly acquired dominion. British Burma formerly had a Pay Office of its own at Rangoon, which was abolished years ago. It is now considered necessary to re-establish one at Mandalay, at which station a Field Pay Office has been in existence for some time. This is worked by an officer and four or five clerks : but now that corps and batteries receive their funds direct from Civil Treasuries. There is very little work for them to do. There is considerable delay in the audit of the accounts owing to the period taken in the transit of documents through the post to and from Madras, which an independent audit established in Burma would prevent. As, however, the military expenditure in Burma has far exceeded the estimates and is still increasing (owing to bills of old standing only now coming forward) the Government do not see their way to the establishment of new permanent office at an increased expenditure : the result will therefore be that, if it is finally determined, to permanently re-establish a Pay Office in that country, one of the existing Pay Offices in Bengal will have to be abolished. This might easily be carried out by allowing the Allahabad Pay Office to go to the wall and by dividing the work now done by that office between the Punjab and Presidency Pay Circles.

THE CALCUTTA TYPHOID CASE.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate gave judgement on February 23, in the Calcutta typhoid case. He discharged the sweeper who was accused of pouring filthy water down the waste pipe, holding that the insanitary condition of the premises in which Mr. Mackinnon lived was due to other causes. In fact, the house seemed to have been little more than a receptacle for sewer gas contributed through pipes situated on three of its four sides, a plentiful and continuous supply being insured by the conformation of the sewer drain just below the street opposite the house. Mr. Reily, in commenting upon the case, said that the danger, and in all probability the fatal result attributable to the presence of such gas, might have been averted by the vigilance of a staff of competent officers working under a system of proper sanitary inspection. It is hoped these remarks, coupled with the strong evidence given by the Health Officer, may compel the authorities to take action in the matter of inspection by a staff of competent officers.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 24th February, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·910
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·4
Dew Point	68·4
Relative humidity of Air	·731
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	72·9
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, NW, N, N, WNW NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	226

* From midnight [illegible]idnight.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Match I.

200 Yards.

	Added Points.	Total.	Prize. Rs.
Vol W H Main	2	30	15
*Sergt J E Keess	...	29	...
Lce-Corpl J A Dolton	...	29	10
Sergt L Crowley	1	29	5
Vol C Lauder	2	29	5
Vol C A Angel	2	29	5
Lieut F C Brewin	2	29	5
Vol C J Hall	1	28	5

500 Yards.

	Added Points.	Total.	Prize. Rs.
Sergt W Tate	3	35	15
*Sergt J E Keess	...	32	...
*Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	...	30	...
Vol C A Angel	2	30	10
Vol J Waller	2	30	5
Lieut F W English	2	30	5
Vol W H Main	2	30	5
Gr H Bromley	4	30	5
Lieut G Lund	2	29	5

800 Yards.

	Added Points.	Total.	Prize. Rs.
Lieut F W English	2	32	15
*Lieut T M English	...	30	...
Sergt H Black	1	30	10
Sergt E Thomas	...	29	5
*Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	...	29	...
Qr-Mr Sergt W Boylett	1	29	5
*Corpl W G Nicoll	2	29	...
Vol E W Ellis	2	29	5
* Sergt J E Keess	...	28	...
Sergt L Crowley	1	28	5
*Capt R S Brown	1	27	...
Vol H Graveston	2	27	5

Highest Aggregate.

Sergt J E Keess, 89 points.
Lieut T M English, 85 points.
Corpl W G Nicoll, 83 points. Messrs. Lund and Blockley's prize.
Vol J Headlam, 83 points. Messrs. Thacker and Co.'s Prize, Rs. 60.

* Counted out.

Match II.

200 Yards.

	Added points.	Total.	Prize Rs.
Vol C A Angel	2	32	15
Vol F Murray	2	31	10
Lce Corpl F A Reddie (B L H)	2	29	5
*Vol W Warner	1	28	...
Vol H Graveston	2	28	5
Corpl J W Seager	2	28	5
Lieut F W English	2	28	5
Trooper T S Baker	2	28	5

500 Yards.

	Added points.	Total.	Prize Rs.
*Sergt J E Keess	...	34	...
*Lieut T M English	...	32	...
Vol J Waller	2	32	15
*Vol W Stephens	...	31	...
*Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	...	31	...
Capt R S Brown	1	31	10
Lieut G Lund	2	31	5
*Vol W Warner	1	30	...
Vol F Murray	2	30	5
Sergt W Tate	4	30	5
Vol C Major	...	29	5
*Vol F W Fido	1	29	...
Sergt H Black	1	29	5

800 Yards.

	Added points.	Total.	Prize Rs.
*Vol W Stephens	...	32	...
Sergt A Little	2	32	15
Vol A Monk	2	32	10
*Corpl W G Nicoll	2	29	...
* Sergt J E Keess	...	28	...
Vol J Ellis	2	28	5
Vol G B Stacey	...	26	5
Sergt S Myer	...	26	5
Lce Corpl J A Dolton	...	25	5
*Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	...	25	...
Vol C Major	...	25	5

Highest aggregate, Sergt J E Keess, 89 points, the Banker's Prize, Rs. 110.

* Counted out.

Match III.

200 Yards.

	Added Points	Total	Prize. Rs.
*Vol W Warner	1	31	...
Sergt T Smith	2	31	15
Sergt L Crowley	1	30	10
Sergt E Thomas	...	29	5
Lieut W J Sharp	...	29	5
Vol J Waller	2	29	5
*Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	...	28	...
Vol C Major	...	28	5
Vol C A Angel	2	28	5

500 Yards.

	Added Points	Total	Prize. Rs.
Sergt E Thomas	...	32	15
*Lieut T M English	...	32	...
Vol H Graveston	2	32	10
Sergt A Little	2	31	5
*Vol W Warner	1	30	...
Lieut F W English	2	30	5
Sergt W Tate	4	30	5
Vol C A Lloyd	2	29	5
Gr J Bickerley	4	29	5

800 Yards.

	Added Points	Total	Prize. Rs.
Gr C E Nixon	7	35	15
*Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	...	32	...
*Lieut T M English	...	32	...
Vol Scott	2	32	10
Sergt H Black	1	30	5
Lieut D J Sharp	...	29	5
*Sergt A Little	2	28	...
*Vol W Stephens	1	27	...
*Vol W Warner	1	27	...
Lieut G Lund	2	27	5
*Sergt J E Keess	...	26	...
Sergt E Thomas	...	26	5
Vol J Waller	...	26	5

Hightest Aggregate.

Lieut T M English, 91 points, Messrs Favre-Leuba and Co's Prize, Rs 150.
Qr-Mr Sergt Watkins, 88 points.
Vol W Warner, 88 points, Messrs Phillips and Co's Prize, Rs 50.

* Counted out.

March IV.

300 Yards.

	Added Points.	Total	Prize. Rs.
*Sergt J E Keess	...	30	...
Sergt E Thomas	...	30	15
Lieut W Jefferies	1	30	10
Corpl Sharp	2	29	5
Vol W H Main	2	28	5
Gr Bickerley	2	27	5
Vol J Waller	2	27	5
*Lieut T M English	...	26	...
*Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	...	26	...
Trooper J Craig	2	26	5

600 Yards.

	Added Points.	Total	Prize. Rs.
Sergt A Little	2	32	15
Vol J Waller	2	30	10
Trooper J J Benson	2	30	5
*Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	...	29	...
*Vol W Stephens	...	28	...
*Lieut T M English	...	27	...
Sergt Crowley	1	27	5
Vol Scott	2	27	5
Capt R S Brown	1	27	5
Corpl J W Seager	2	27	5
Sergt S Myer	...	34	15
Lieut T M English	2	32	10
Capt R S Brown	1	32	5
Vol C A Angel	2	32	5
*Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	...	31	...
Trooper J J Benson	2	31	5
*Vol W Stephens	...	30	...
Trooper J Craig	6	30	5
Sergt E Thomas	...	29	5

Highest Aggregate.

Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins.
The Merchants of Bombay Prize, Rs. 120.

* Counted out.

Match V.

300 Yards.

	Added points.	Total	Prize Rs.
Vol A C Lloyd	2	30	15
*Sergt J E Keess	...	29	...
*Vol W Stephens	...	29	...
Vol G B Stacey	...	28	10
Capt R S Brown	1	28	5
Vol Monk	2	28	5
*Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	...	27	...
Sergt Major W F Melvin	1	27	5
Sergt Crowley	1	27	5
*Lieut T M English	...	26	...
*Vol W Warner	1	26	...
Sergt T Smith	2	26	5

600 Yards.

	Added points.	Total	Prize Rs.
*Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	...	31	...
*Vol W Stephens	...	31	...
*Sergt J E Keess	...	31	...
Vol C E Major	...	29	15
*Vol F Fido	1	29	...
Lieut Sharp	...	28	10
Lieut W Jefferies	1	28	5
*Lieut T M English	...	27	...
Capt R S Brown	1	27	5
Vol Ellis	2	27	5
Corpl J W Seager	2	27	5
Vol H Graveston	2	27	5

700 Yards.

	Added points.	Total	Prize Rs.
Sergt D Little	2	33	15
*Vol F Fido	1	32	...
Vol G B Stacey	...	31	10
Capt R S Brown	1	31	5
Vol H Graveston	2	31	5
Sergt W Tate	6	31	5
*Sergt J E Keess	...	30	...
*Vol W Stephens	...	30	...
Lieut N Devlin	2	30	5
Sergt Crowley	1	30	5

Highest Aggregate.

Sergt J E Keess, 90 points,
Vol W Stephens, 90 points, Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Prize, Rs. 140.
Vol. F. Fido, 86 points, Messrs. Nansey Khyraz's Prize, Rs. 50.

* Counted out.

Match VI.

Ladies.	Added points.	Total.	Prize Rs.
Corpl A Sharp	6	90	30
Vol G B Stacey	...	86	20
*Sergt E Thomas	...	86	...
Capt R S Brown	3	86	15
Lieut D J Sharp	0	85	15
Lieut G Lund	6	85	10
*Sergt J E Keess	...	84	...
Vol Gordon	3	84	10
Sergt H Black	3	84	10
Sergt T Smith	6	83	10
Lieut H Devlin	6	83	10
Vol C A Angel	6	81	5
*Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	...	81	...
*Vol W Stephens	...	81	...
*Vol F W Fido	3	81	...
Vol C E Major	...	78	5
*Lieut T M English	...	78	...
Lieut F W English	6	78	5
Sergt-Major W F Melvin	3	77	5

* Counted out.

Match VII.

	Added points.	Total.	Prize Rs.
*Capt R S Brown	3	89	100
*Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	...	89	50
*Vol Lloyd	6	86	30
*Lieut D J Sharp	...	85	20
Sergt E Thomas	...	85	15
Sergt T Smith	6	85	10
Vol F W Fido	3	84	10
Sergt Crowley	3	84	5
Lieut F W English	6	84	5
Sergt H Black	3	82	5

* Messrs Watson and Co's
* „ Neuberg and Co's
* „ Soundy and Co's
* „ Soundy and Co's

Match VIII.

	Score.	Prize. Rs.
Vol F W Fido	29	35*
Vol W Warner	28	20
Vol C E Major	28	15
Sergt A Little	27	15
Sergt J E Keess	27	10
Vol W Stephens	25	10
Corpl J W Seager	24	5
Lieut J Sharp	24	5
Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	23	5
Lieut T M English	23	5

* Messrs. Thorpe and Co.'s
Ties decided by greatest number of hits.

Match IX.

	Score.	Prize. Rs.
Clr-Sergt Wilson	20	20
Clr-Sergt Wright	19	15
Vol Setterfield	16	15
Vol Burrett	13	10
Sergt McDowell	12	10
Sergt Forde	9	10
Vol Major	9	5
Vol High	9	5
Lce-Cpl Howard	9	5
Vol F Waller	8	5

Match X.

Officers.

	Scores.	Prize. Rs.
Lieut D J Sharp	62	5
Capt R S Brown	57	0
Lieut N Devlin	49	0

Match XI.

Instructors.

	Scores.	Prize. Rs.
Sergt Instr J H Downing	55	23
Lce-Corpl J Leddington	46	12
Sergt-Major J Fieldhouse	44	10
Lce-Corpl R Smithson	41	10
„ T Ward	40	5
„ J Goose	29	5
„ J Goddard	28	5
* No Instructor to fire for this Prize	...	5*

THE KIDDERPORE DOCKYARD STRIKE.

Work at the Kidderpore dockyard has been at a standstill since Thursday last. The artisans employed are daily labourers, and like many of their class, used to go and come as they pleased, and work was frequently delayed by men remaining away when a heavy job was on hand. The Deputy Director of Marine, in charge of the Dockyard, issued a set of rules mulcting absentees half-a-day's pay, in the event of their being away without leave, or unless they could produce a certificate showing that they were sick. The men objected to this, stood on their rights as daily workmen, and went on strike. Strictly speaking, the Deputy Director is perhaps outside his right in attempting to enforce regular attendance of daily workmen by this method ; but as a regular and large employer of labour, he takes the only means available to ensure regular attendance,—means fair enough in the abstract, to which most good workmen would readily submit, though, in the case of steady men, the necessity for the rule would probably not arise. We believe the men in this case are led by a few malcontents, and that they are taking measures to prevent their fellow-workers going to work, and on Monday last one or more of these men, on going to work, were assaulted by those interested in keeping up the strike. The Deputy Director has, we believe, intimated to the men that if they will return to work, he will then be glad to listen to and consider any complaints they may have to make ; in the meantime, the assistance of the Police has been invoked to prevent any intimidation. A strike at a Government Dockyard, such as Kidderpore is one in which those on strike must eventually come off second best. There are no urgent contracts to be completed, and nothing more than inconvenience is likely to ensue to the Government, or its officials. In the meantime, the earnings of a large community have ceased, and having no common fund to provide for such an emergency, hardship to many must be the result ; and we hope the men collectively will see the wisdom of returning to work, instead of listening to the few demagogues who have led them into this scrape. The Sircar is not a hard task-master, and its edicts are generally just in the main.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE BANGALORE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

Colonel Auchinleck, Umpire-in-Chief at the recent Camp-of-Exercise at Bangalore, in summing up the first day's engagement, remarks that at 8-25 on the morning of the final manœuvres the state of the battle was as follows :—

The Red Force held the whole of the eastern crest of the ridge extending north to south with guns and infantry, which mutually supported each other, enfilading and commanding the dry bed of the tank from Chensandra to the railway, on which ground almost the whole Grey force deployed. The Red losses up to this were comparatively trifling, and, consequently, these troops were flushed with success, as so far they had been victorious in every encounter. On the other hand, the Greys were disheartened and demoralised, having suffered heavily and been repulsed on all sides. Just before "cease firing" was sounded, at 8-35, the Red force made their position more perfect by calling up more companies of the 25th Madras Infantry and half a company of Sappers into the fighting line, together with a part of the 12th Madras Infantry in half-battalions, as supports to the right and left centre of the main body. This made the ease of the Grey force hopeless, for they could neither advance nor extricate themselves from the hole into which they had got. Colonel Auchinleck also remarks on the paucity of reports received by the Greys from their cavalry scouts : these reports were almost *nil*, for the General of the Grey force reported that he had received only one. The Umpire-in-Chief adds that the Red army were almost as badly served, as they did not for a time know where the Grey's artillery and infantry were, though their cavalry eventually sighted the main column labouring along on the bund at Banswadi, and the Reds horse artillery guns opened fire on the Greys artillery shortly after clearing the latter from the position.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bug beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. A chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

WANT OF A DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

The *Akhbar-i-Soudagar* draws attention to the want of a drinking fountain for the hundreds of passengers who daily leave this port by the coasting steamers. It is a sad sight, says the paper, to see people thirsting in the midday sun for water, and it strongly urges that either the Port Trust or some wealthy citizen should provide the want.

A ROYAL COMMISSION FOR INDIA.

Referring to Mr. Samuel Smith's demand for a Royal Commission to inquire into Indian affairs, the *Bombay Samachur* says :—Shortly before Mr. Gladstone's ministry went out of office, a Select Committee was announced for the purpose of inquiring into the affairs of this country. But the project fell through with the downfall of that administration. We would very much prefer a Royal Commission to a Select Committee, because while the Select Committee would conduct its business far away from this country, the Royal Commission would travel about in this country for the purpose of collecting information and evidence. The appointment of such a Commission would throw much light upon the administration of India and would serve to promote the political interests of her people. Mere long and elaborate reports will do no good. If an inquiry is at all to the conducted, it must bring forth some substantial benefits to the country.

THE JEFFER SULEIMAN DISPENSARY.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says :—From inquiries we have made, we are glad to find that the reports regarding the existence of wide-spread dissatisfaction with the management of the Jaffer Suleiman Dispensary have no foundation whatever in fact. In 1884, when Dr Pechey alone was attending the dispensary, she found as much as she could do to examine and prescribe for a hundred patients daily. There are, indeed, dispensaries where 300 patients per day are attended to by one medical man, who has perforce to go through his work in a very perfunctory manner ; and if, from the way in which Dr. Pechey performed her own duties, she found it impossible to see more than a hundred patients per day, the fault was certainly not her own. We also find that no preference whatever has been given to one class of patients over another, and so far from the management being partial to the well-to-do, they rather give preference to the poor, or to those patients whose complaints demand prompt attention. We hear on good authority that all the complaints against the management have arisen from the refusal which rich women coming to the dispensary for medical aid have very properly received from the doctors. Such charitable institutions are not for the rich. Major Martin has said at the Corporation that he was only speaking from hearsay, now, if he himself was not at all sure of the truth of the grave complaints which he says he has heard on all hands, would it not have been better for him to have first ascertained what truth there was in them before publicly mentioning them ? We find that every female finds free admission at present, and only those who are really in very comfortable circumstances are turned away from the doors.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—If it is true that many women who come to these institutions to seek medical relief are turned away from the doors, and that the minions of the place find it to their advantage to guard with zealous care the approaches to the august presence of the female doctors, it is the sacred duty of the Government to remove so crying an evil. They must watch with jealous care the working of a benevolent scheme which has united together, in a remarkable degree, Europeans and natives in a common bond of sympathy, and for the success of which Lady Reay has been nobly exerting herself in this presidency.

THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.

The *Rast Goftar* gives its special friends and readers the following graceful backhander :—The Parsees have been showing remarkable aptitude for assimilating themselves, at least to the outward forms of European civilization. They have before this had a club established on the principle of similar English institutions, and now they have a Gymkhana of their own. We earnestly hope the institution will gradually kindle in the Parsees, especially the upper and middle classes, a genuine love of manly sports which, in course of time, will evolve a better type of men physically, and even to some extent morally, than what we find at present.

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* pronounces its satisfaction on the athletic sports which were recently held in the Elphinstone High School, and warmly urges the necessity of physical exercise side by side with mental training. The paper deplores the weak physique of native graduates, contrasts it with the physique of educated Europeans, and warns natives against cramming their minds with knowledge of all sorts at the expense of a ruined constitution, as many such instances but too well testify.

THE PARSEE LYING-IN ASYLUM.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* hopes that Dr. Nariman's letter on the necessity of putting the Asylum at Marine Lines on a permanent footing has drawn the attention of every Parsee who has the welfare of his community at heart. Such an asylum, there is not the least doubt, would prove one of the most useful and beneficial institutions among the Parsees, as may be seen from the very successful working of the existing asylum with its very limited resources. The religious prejudices of the Parsees which condemn their women at a most critical period of their lives to dark and ill ventilated rooms, in the midst of most unhealthy surroundings, make a special call upon the benevolence of the well-to-do among them for founding a lying-in asylum for their own women ; and the writer appeals to Sir Dinshawji and Bai Motabai, who have expressed their willingness to offer a large sum of money for an asylum to be built for the benefit of all classes, to found one specially for their own community, and thus supply a really great want.

THE HON. K. T. TELANG.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is sure that every one will be pleased with the re-appointment of Mr. Telang as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Telang is a leader of the educated classes of this presidency, and he has creditably served the people's interests in the Council. Mr. Telang and Mr. Mehta are the two men whose exertions have chiefly brought about the salutary amendments which have been made in the New Municipal Bill, and it is very fortunate for the Corporation that at such a time they have two of their members in the Council to watch over their interests. Lord Reay has been very wise in reappointing Mr. Telang, instead of giving a seat to some puppet.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" ON INDIAN FINANCE.

We cordially join the *Indian Spectator* in congratulating the *Bombay Gazette* on the articles on Indian finance which have lately appeared in its columns. They are marked by a grasp and ability which come of a full and far-reaching study of the subject ; and while admitting the stern necessity which has compelled the Government to add fresh burdens on the taxpayers, who are ill able to bear them, they breathe a spirit of enlightened sympathy with the people, which it is quite refreshing to find in an Anglo-Indian journal of standing.

In one of its financial leaders this week, the *Bombay Gazette* refers to an instance of economy carried out by Government, which would be quite ludicrous, were it not somewhat distressingly pathetic in its results. Hitherto the very poor who went to the Ophthalmic Hospital for cataract operations were supplied by the Government with spectacles free of charge. Now the liberality of the Government will not extend further than than the operation itself, which, without suitable glasses, must leave the patients not a whit better off than they were before. The spectacles cost the Government a rupee and a half per pair, while the individual buyer cannot get good pebbles for less than five or seven rupees per pair. It is quite as absurd to perform an operation on the eye and refuse to supply the patient with just an article which alone can restore vision, as it would be to push down the throat of a patient suffering from an exhausting fever any amount of quinine, but withhold from him the nourishing diet so absolutely necessary to sustain the system. Let economy—strict and searching economy—be the order of the day. But heaven defend us from cheese-paring economy of this sort, which is positively injurious.—*Rast Goftar.*

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating ; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Hardford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE OFFICE of the undersigned has THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 105, Meadow Street, opposite new Oriental Bank.—WILLIAM GROSSMANN.

WANTED, a SCHOONER in good condition, varying from 50 to 70 tons. Apply immediately to A. ROOMAN, Chemist and Agent, Colaba, Bombay.

FANCY GOODS.—Table Ornaments, Vases, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Platedware, Toys, Dolls, Millinery Stationerys, Albums, Hand-bags, and all useful Presents at cheapest prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, CLERKS. Apply 10 a.m., MONDAY.—SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good OVERSEER to superintend general building works. Salary, Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to "A. B. C.," care of the Editor.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs Furnival & Co, London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB, for Ladies and Gentlemen, hair and beards clipped and brushed by machinery. Wigs and Theatrical Articles for Amateurs, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites from the best Houses in London and Paris. Proprietor: F. FINKELSTEIN, 73b., Esplanade Road, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have stayed with my wife at the above Hotel for more than a fortnight, and have found everything very comfortable indeed, and the Proprietors are most obliging. I have known one of the Proprietors, Mr. Pestonji, since 1861 and 1862, when he was Messman of the 24th Regiment, Bombay N.I., and have always found him most civil and obliging. I have been very well pleased with the Table kept, which is good, and the charges most reasonable.—J. A. R., (Major Retired) Bombay Army.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

WANTED, NATIVE DRAFTSMAN.—Apply personally to ALCOCK, ASDOWN & Co., Defence Works, Mazagon.

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REAY PAPER MILL, Poona.—Samples of papers may be seen at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office at Poona.

AMMUNITIONS for the AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! TOYS! TOYS!!—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

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BEAUTIFUL China and Indian Gold BRACELETS of latest Fashions, Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

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SUPERIOR GRUYERE Fresh Chestnuts, Sweet Limes, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Milan Sausages, Cacio Cavallo Malaga Raisins.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40 Medows Street.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £519,971-10-10 Stg.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS will be supplied by R. NOWROJEE to the public, by orders being received. Orders will be promptly executed.—Opposite Macropolo, Medow Street.

GENTLEMEN and VISITORS are requested to INSPECT our Stock of Indian Curiosities, Art Ware, and Carpets.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, No. 10, Hummum Street, Fort.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class, from Rs. 250. No Commission charged. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

TEA, TEA—EIGHTH CONSIGNMENT of THE SEASON. Particulars in TO-DAY'S *Gazette*, Double column. front page.—MORTON MAJU & Co. Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar, Replete with every comfort. Best view, Excellent Table First-rate Wines. Terms moderate. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

CARPETS.—A Small Consignment of Real Tapestry in different sizes. Specially wove in one piece. Prices moderate. Apply,
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IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agents, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

BRACES AND TIES.—An immense selection of every make from Re. 1-8; also a large line in Washing Pin Scarfs, embroidered, silk spots, Horse Shoes, &c. Half dozen for Rs. 4.—BADHAM, PILE & Co.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

A FIRST-CLASS CLUB HOTEL for Parsee Gentlemen at "Langholm House," Mahableshwar. Entrance fee, Rs. 25 per annum. Board and Lodging Rs. 4 per day. Only 40 Members admitted. Apply to the Proprietors, Fountain Hotel, Mahableshwur.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable commodious BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, entirely open to the Westerly Sea-breeze. Rent moderate. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS. comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 nterle ved Rs.

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MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

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Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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A—251— 9—Autobiography of Sir Douglas Forsyth, C. B.—His Daughter.
230—30—Chaldea—Z. A. Ragozin.
B— 71— 7—His Heritage—Linda Gardiner.
71— 8—The Passenger from Scotland Yard—H. F. Woo
71— 9—Gabriel Allen, M. P.—G. A. Henty.
24 29—An Impecunious Lady—Mrs. Forrester.
71—10—An Undergraduate Frolic—J. Bickerdyke, M. A.
C— 25—61—Civil Hospitals & Dispensaries, Madras, 1886.
D— 32—10—Law Reports, Madras, Vol. 11, Pt. 2, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
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Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have beed made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

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IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 25.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN advanced ½ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 105; but Consols were unchanged at 102⅝. A further decline of 1-16d. in Silver at 43 15-16d. per oz. is reported by Reuter; and Rupee Paper was ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours, and ½ down in 4½ per cent. at £68½, and £72½, respectively. French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher in Paris at 106¾. A payment of £200,000 in Gold into the Bank of England is reported. There was an advance of ⅛ in the rate of Discount on short London Bills, and of ¼ in that on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper, making the former 2 per cent. and the latter 2¼ per cent. per annum. The Bank of England rate still remains at 2½ per cent.

The Wheat Market continued dull. Quotations for Hard Red and Club No. 2 still show no change; but in Soft White on the spot, in Liverpool, there was a decline of 1d. per cental in both qualities. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,470,000 quarters, which shows an increase of 150,000 quarters compared with last Friday's estimate. Linseed is still called easy; but the quotations wired show an advance of 1s. per quarter in Liverpool quality to arrive *via* the Canal. Rapeseed was flat but unchanged in value, as was also Poppy Seed. Coffee was also flat and 1s. per cwt lower for Middling Plantation.

COTTON in Liverpool closed quiet yesterday, the total sales having reached the morning's estimate of 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales Surats. The Imports were heavy at 24,000 bales. Prices of Americans were quite unchanged, both for spot and arrival Cotton; and in ready East Indian the only alteration was in "Fine" Bengal, which was 1-16d. higher. To arrive business in "Fine" Broach, "Fully Good" clause, is reported at 5¼d. for February-March shipment (which is 1-32d below the price obtained last Monday), and for March-April shipment at 1-32d. less. The market was quiet again to-day, the sales aggregating 8,000 bales, of which, however, the large proportion of 1,500 bales was Surats. Quotations come unaltered both for spot Cotton and arrivals, excepting the rate for "Good" Bengal, which is quoted ⅛d. higher, at 3⅜d. per lb. The Manchester Market had been firm; but the only change in the quotations wired is an advance of ⅛d. in 45 in. Mulls.

Business in Liverpool continues on about the same scale as of late, the week's sales having been 64,000 bales, while the quantity taken by the trade and forwarded was 4,000 bales greater than last week at 76,000 bales. The Imports were 13,000 bales lighter, at 77,000 bales. The total Stock had fallen off by 5,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 847,000 bales; that of Surats, at 55,000 bales, had decreased to the extent of 7,000 bales. The total visible supply, at the figures of 2,920,000 bales wired by Reuter, shows 100,000 bales less in sight than were visible a week ago; while in East Indian Cotton there has been an increase of 5,000 bales, at 351,000 bales.

In New York, the spot quotation was still 10 9-16 cents yesterday; but June Futures were 5 points higher at 10·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales, against 14,000 bales last year, and 22,000 bales in 1886, and bring up the week's total to 69,000 bales, against 86,000 bales arrived during the previous week. To-day there was no change whatever in prices, the Receipts, at 9,000 bales, going against 10,000 bales last year, and 23,000 bales the year before. The weekly figures from New York show the Exports to Great Britain to have been 31,000 bales greater than during the previous week; and to the Continent to have been 10,000 bales more. The Stock at the U. S. Ports had become lighter by 32,000 bales; that at the Interior Ports was 20,000 bales less.

The principal changes since last Friday in the position of the items included in the subjoined comparative statement are that the increase in the Receipts at the American Ports which stood last week at 82,000 bales compared with last season, and of 336,000 bales against the previous one, has contracted to 54,000 bales, and 311,000 bales, respectively. The decrease in the visible supply of Cotton compared with 1886-7 is now shown to be 269,620 bales, which is some 55,000 bales more than it was a week ago: and as against 1885-6, the decrease of 239,750 bales now shown is greater by 132,000 bales than that indicated last week. The falling off in the Liverpool Stock compared with last year's figures has become nearly 113,000 bales, whereas last Friday the difference was only 62,000 bales; and, as against 1885-6, the increase, which stood last week at 158,000 bales, is now shown to be about 138,000 bales.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Week's receipts	69,000	96,000	93,000
" exports to U. K.	75,000	58,000	48,000
" " Continent	25,000	24,000	50,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,818,000	4,761,000	4,507,000
" exports to U. K.	2,031,000	2,092,000	1,553,000
" " Cont.	1,339,000	1,323,000	1,324,000
" Stock in the Ports	851,000	853,000	1,025,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Total supply of all kinds	2,920,000	3,189,620	3,159,750
" " Surats	351,000	352,820	278,140

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	847,000	959,870	708,600
" London	26,000	10,000	17,000
American Afloat	160,000	180,000	176,000
East Indian "	26,000	49,000	40,000
	1,059,000	1,198,850	941,600
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 9-16d.	5 3-16d.	4⅜d.
" Good Fair Dhollerah	4 3-16d.	4d.	4d.
Difference	1⅜d.	1 3-16d.	⅜d.

A languid enquiry from buyers, and an indisposition to sell, fostered by the Holi holidays, on the part of dealers, have resulted in a very quiet day's business, and although rates cannot be called quotably lower, as a rule, the tone of the market has been weak, except as to Bengals, which have been kept firm pending the settlement of February contracts falling due to-day. A few hundred bales of Bengal, at Rs. 184; and of Oomra descriptions, consisting of Julgaum, at Rs. 210, and Dhulia, at Rs. 185, are all the purchases reported, if we except a small lot of old Dharwar taken at Rs. 178 per candy.

WHEAT is quiet, and prices are quoted as before both for ready Ekdani and for all kinds of the new crop.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has become firmer again, and the arrival rate for March-April delivery of the new crop has advanced 6 pies per cwt. *Rapeseed* is quiet and unchanged. *Poppy Seed* of the new crop is easier, and contracts for April-May delivery are quoted half an anna lower.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,443	bales.
Wheat	14,604	cwt.
Linseed	7,038	"
Gingelly	5,934	"
Groundnuts	7,417	"

FREIGHTS.—Demand for ready room is slack; but the rates quoted to-day show no change. Owing to the Amana (s) having to go into dock, the Lady Armstrong (s) has been fixed for Marseilles, under a guarantee, we understand, of February shipment at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been dull and declining here to-day partly, no doubt, in sympathy with Calcutta, where a fall of 1-16d. is reported; and we quote sterling rates 1-32d. lower all round, compared with last evening's quotations, though in the slackness of business, they must be taken as nominal to some extent. Three months' sight Credits have been quoted at 1s. 5d. for April-May delivery. Ready rates close till Tuesday at:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 5d.	"
Francs	do.	1·79½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at an advance of ⅛ per cent. in Fours, and 97 15-16 was quoted both for money and for the near account, during the greater part of the day, 97⅞ having been the rate for the 30th March settlement; but at closing we call the market for cash and the nearer position a little easier at 97⅞. The quotation for 4½ per cents. which is almost nominal, is 103½.

SHARES.—The Market continues closed for the Holi holidays.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACKENZIE—February 21, at Bhuj, the wife of Captain T. H. Mackenzie, 14th Bo. Infantry, of a son.

DEATH.

ALIBAI—February 26, at Nepean Sea Road, Alibai, daughter of Hormasji Shapurji, Solicitor, aged 13 Funeral at 8 o'clock this morning (Monday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRY—February 18, at Ranikhet, the wife of Surgeon-Major J Barry, Medical Staff, of a son.

KENNEDY—February 20, at Montgomery, Punjab, the wife of T J Kennedy, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

TODMAN—February 22, at the Madras General Hospital, the wife of Mr H Todman, Retired Conductor, and Bailiff, Madras Court of Small Causes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SANDERS—THORBURN—February 21, at the Cathedral Lahore, by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Lahore, the Rev M C Sanders, M A, Chaplain of Umballa to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of the late W Thorburn, Esq, of Whitchurch, Shropshire.

DEATH.

STEWART—On or about the 3rd February, Lieutenant J F Stewart, 1st Battalion the Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), killed by Kukis while, while on reconnaissance duty in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, aged 24 years, 7 months and 12 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1888.

THE declaration of the Government of Bulgaria that Prince Ferdinand will be upheld at all risks, comes disagreeably after the expression of opinion by Lord Salisbury, that for the Powers to go to war on account of Bulgaria would be a disgrace to Europe. On the very day that the English Prime Minister gave utterance to what is really an expression of apprehension, the semi-official *North German Gazette* stated that since Russia had promised to support the Russian proposal that the Sultan shall be recommended by the Powers to inform the Bulgarians that Prince Ferdinand, not being legally appointed, is an outlaw and a usurper, the Porte will be bound to take that course. We have now the formal declaration of the Bulgarian Government that the menace implied is set at defiance, and that Bulgaria will resist by force. Here we have the elements of a European conflagration. Will Russia, supported by Germany, recede from her demand? If she do not, will Turkey refuse to coerce Bulgaria, and draw down the vengeance of Russia and Germany on her own head? Probably she will hesitate to risk so much out of deference to the principle of Bulgarian independence. We are thus brought to the brink of war in the Balkans, and can understand the energy of Lord Salisbury's exclamation of alarm and indignant remonstrance. Let us hope that Europe may, for the moment at all events, escape the disgrace which the English Foreign Minister evidently regards as near at hand.

A MAGNIFICENT scheme for the construction of some six hundred miles of new railways in the dominions of his Highness the Nizam is under the consideration of a Committee appointed by that Government to examine the matter and report thereon. The proposal has emanated from the Secretary to the Hyderabad Government in the Home Department, Sirdar Diler Jung, who was instrumental in negociating the purchase of the Nizam's State Railway by London capitalists under a guarantee of five per cent. on the money required for the purchase and the additional capital for the construction of the considerable extent of railway now in progress. It is part of the new scheme that the construction of a section of the line which has been sanctioned should be abandoned, and that there shall be substituted for it a line going in a different direction, and of much greater length. That is to say, the line now being built and nearly completed from Hyderabad to Warangul, instead of being prolonged to Chanda, 160 miles to the north, shall be diverted to the north-east through the Central Provinces to Raipore, there to join the Nagpore-Bengal Railway—280 miles, as against the 160 of the intended line from Warangul to Chanda. Of the 280 miles more than 200 would run through British territory. Another part of the scheme provides for a railway starting also from Warangul and passing via Nandair, Jalna and Aurungabad to Nandgaum, where it would join the G. I. P. Railway, after traversing an immense stretch of the north west of the Hyderabad State. The proposal does not lack breadth and boldness. It contemplates an expenditure of nearly three millions sterling which the Nizam's Government is asked to guarantee. Thus it will be seen that while the abandonment of 160 miles of railway due north from Warangul is recommended, it is proposed to make a railway north-east to the British frontier, and thence for 210 miles across the Central Provinces to Raipore, thus placing Hyderabad in communication with Bengal and Calcutta. At present Calcutta can only be reached by the circuitous route *via* Dhond and Munmad, which usually involves a sojourn in Bombay, to break the monotony of the journey. It is true that the 160 miles of intended railway to Chanda, while tapping the Warora coal basin, would join the G. I. P. Railway not far south of Nagpore, and would thus bring Hyderabad within easier reach of Calcutta than at present. The reason for recommending the abandonment of this section of the new line in progress is that it passes through a sterile country which will yield but little local traffic to pay working expenses. In this presentment of the case, we seem to hear a curious echo of certain indignant protests which were set aside very firmly by Sirdar Diler Jung when they were advanced originally to block his purpose of extending the Hyderabad Railway *via* Warangul to Chanda. It was then maintained by the advocates of railway extension that the advantages of having a railway through the Nizam's territory to the northern frontier at Chanda, where it would reach the Warora coal-fields, were indisputable, and that the making of the railway would open up a fertile district to cultivation and prosperity. Apparently this impression of the case has not been confirmed by experience, for now we find Sirdar Diler Jung, as Home Secretary, recommending that the line to Chanda should not be built, but that in place of it there should be a much longer line of which considerably more than two-thirds would pass through British territory. It is not for the Government of India to look a gift horse in the mouth, and if the Nizam's Government see their way towards guaranteeing a million of money to open up that portion of the Central Provinces which is not traversed by the Nagpur-Bengal line for which it has so recently given a guarantee of five millions, Sir Charles Elliott ought not to say them nay. But it remains to be seen whether the Nizam's Government will see its way to this munificent contribution to the development of the long-neglected Central Provinces.

Of course, as a great English engineer once remarked, you can make a railway to the moon, if you can only find the capital. The scheme for carrying out this splendid conception for the development of the Nizam's Dominions by railways to the north-east and the north-west would not be complete if it did not deal with the important question how the millions required are to be raised. Here we may pause a moment to mention that there is a rival scheme in the air, the projector or projectors of which intend to carry through with American capital. There is nothing so startling in this as might at first sight appear, for the tramways which have been such a boon to Bombay are the result of American enterprise, and were laid down with American capital. It goes without saying that the dividends, as a natural consequence, go into American pockets. Why not earn Indian dividends by laying out judiciously American money on Indian railways? To return to Sirdar Diler Jung's proposals for financing the railway extensions which he recommends. To begin with, he suggests that the shareholders and debenture-holders who have received a guarantee of five per cent. on the capital invested in the purchase of the existing railway, and on the construction of the extension to Warangul, should be asked to accept in its stead a guarantee of four per cent. on their existing capital, as the condition of their gaining a further concession for the construction of additional railways, on the capital for which they would get a guarantee of four per cent. Besides this inducement the shareholders would be relieved from the obligation of constructing the not very inviting section of the line from Warangul to Chanda, while they would obtain in lieu of it the right to make railways through more fertile territory showing a better prospect of profitable return. This is the case to be presented to the London capitalists. That the Government of India can raise money in the English market at four per cent. has been proved very satisfactorily by the success of some recent transactions. Whether the State of Hyderabad would be equally successful is a matter on which we do not desire to dogmatise. It would obviously be wise to hold one's judgment in suspense on such a point until enlightened by the teaching of events. To the Nizam's Government, the case as we understand it, is presented thus. The guarantee of five per cent. on the existing railway turns out to be little more than a nominal liability The railway pays, it is asserted, very nearly four per cent., and when the section to Warangul is completed, it will probably pay four per cent. or more. If the extension to Chanda be not so promising, abandon that part of the project, and substitute extensions more likely to pay. The matter stands at present on so satisfactory a footing that the Hyderabad Government has to pay over to the Company under the guarantee only a sum of seven lakhs or thereabouts, a trifling liability which will certainly disappear next year when the whole line is open to Warangul, and the Singareni coal-fields are tapped.

The opportunity seems tempting. Profitting by the disappearance of any serious liability under the existing guarantee to lower the rate from five to four per cent., it is proposed, without adding to the burdens of the State, to get a margin which, supplemented by a further guarantee that would be presumably as little onerous, would obtain capital to make railways and develop the resources of the country. The prospect is so alluring and the proposals put forward are so comprehensive, that it is very disappointing to have to add that the committee before which they have been placed have deemed it necessary to ask for further information, and that the Sirdar has withdrawn his memorandum for amendment, so that it may be supplemented by details. It is maintained very strenuously that if the Hyderabad Government can acquit itself this year of its obligation of the guarantee of five per cent. by a payment of seven lakhs under that specific heading in the Budget it has been able to do so only by the fact that certain large sums paid to the Company in London on the part of the Nizam's Government have been entered as if they had been part of the earnings of the Company. A scrutiny of the accounts goes to show that the interest of money belonging to the State of Hyderabad deposited in London as a guarantee for the punctual discharge of its obligations, has been paid to the Company as if it had been earned by the shareholders. The same fate has attended, it is said, the interest accruing on some fifteen lakhs of Government of India promissory notes, which were placed in the hands of trustees to guarantee the payment of the six per cent. annuity due to the shareholders of the old railway company. In one way or another some ten lakhs have been paid to the Company out of funds belonging to the Hyderabad Government, over and above the seven lakhs avowedly given under the guarantee. These payments if regarded, as they apparently have been, as accruing to the Company as part of its earnings, would of course reduce the amount of the money, paid under the guarantee, to seven lakhs. But if they had not been so paid, the amount due under the guarantee would have been seventeen lakhs and not seven. Hence the anticipation, that the guarantee having been already reduced almost to a vanishing point, would probably disappear altogether next year, seems to be baseless and misleading. How seriously this rectification of the figures underlying the proposals for financing the great railway scheme, placed last week before a Committee of Government officers in Hyderabad, modifies the whole aspect of the case, need not be pointed out. The interests at stake are too serious to permit of any error in the premisses. The Nizam's Government would do well to wait and see the actual financial results of the completion of the existing railway to Warangul and Singareni before involving the much taxed resources of the State in larger projects. The Government of India would certainly look at the projected railway through the Central Provinces twice before undertaking the responsibility of guaranteeing another line through that territory.

THE Administration Report of the Rajputana Political Agency contains many testimonies to the social and political progress of the States under the supervision of the Agency. There are, on the other hand, here and there some noteworthy instances of "survivals" which the Bombay Anthropological Society might take note of and investigate. Thus, in a village belonging to the State of Tonk a remarkable case of Johar, or human sacrifice occurred some months ago. The village, we are told, consists of about sixteen or seventeen houses, inhabited chiefly by Brahmins, who considered that their lands should be exempt from assessment. The Durbar, however, persisted in their demand, and the villagers proceeded to perform Johar by way of protest. Four women consented to immolate themselves, but two only had the courage to carry out their determination. In other directions there are indications of the waning influence of savage customs. The Bhils and Grassias of Jura are reported to have yielded to the persuasion of the British Officers, and to have resolved to renounce the cruel practice of witch swinging. In the Kotra District of Meywar the same tribes have come to a similar resolution, and have given a pledge of their fidelity to it by putting up memorial stones in token thereof. Here is good work which the most merciless critic of British administration in India cannot find fault with. In Jeypore an important endeavour in the direction of social reform has been made on the initiative of the Maharajah, who, with the approval of his chief nobles, has introduced regulations for curtailing expenses on the occasion of marriages and funerals, expenses which, the Resident says, lie at the root of much that is evil in Rajputana, and of which much the same thing may be said in every part of India. The rules are based mainly on the principle of keeping the expenses strictly in proportion to the income of the estate. Apparently the Maharajah believes in the "downward filtration" principle, and trusts to the example of economy amongst people with estates to influence their poorer neighbours. The Resident at Jeypore, however, seems to be not too sanguine on the subject, for he reminds us that sumptuary laws are more easily made than enforced, and there is a significant candour in his observation that "if the Maharajah himself recognizes the fact that example is better than precept, and sets the fashion of prudence and frugality he will have no lack of imitators." The report refers to the measures that have been taken to bring the subject of the medical education of women to the notice of the Rajputana Durbars. The response has, in many cases, been very liberal. The Maharajah to whom Mr. Henvey commends the practice of frugality and prudence has given the princely sum of a lakh of rupees to Lady Dufferin's Fund, and several of the Durbars have sent pupils to the medical school at Agra. Here, at all events, Rajputana has kept well in line with the rest of India

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Bombay for Poona by the G. I. P. Railway mail train at 1-30 p.m., yesterday. They were accompanied by Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone, and Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary to the Duke, Colonel Becher, Equerry-in-waiting, Dr. Keith, and Captain Herbert, and Captain Metcalfe, aides-de-camp. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at the Victoria Terminus shortly before the time fixed for the departure of the train and were accommodated in special saloons reserved for them. The departure was a private one, but General Adams, Quarter-Master-General, and Captain Yarde Buller, aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor, were present at the Station.

THE Viceroy after visiting Kashmir will reach Simla the first week in May.

SIR ALEXANDER WILSON is likely to be the coming Chairman of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce.

NEWS has been received in Bombay from Hongkong of the death of Mr H Stead, late of the firm of Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead, accountants. The cause of death was fatty degeneration of the heart.

IT is intended to lay a telegraph line forthwith from Darjiling to Kalimpong. A light field wire may also be laid onwards to the Rilli River.

THE new line of rail between Rangoon and Mandalay is being pushed on rapidly: the rails are now laid on the Rangoon side to a point, some 18 miles south of Yemethen, and on the Mandalay side, to a point near Thabyadoung, some 40 miles from Mandalay. This leaves about 110 miles of rail out of the total 220 to be laid, and it is hoped that these will be laid by June next, though it is not probable that the line will be opened till the end of the year.

COLONEL SYMONS and Mr. Hall have returned to Kawlin from Chindwin, having explored the more northerly route to Nanka through the Wuntho Tsawbwa's territory. The route was difficult but practicable for laden animals. The Tsawbwa arranged for the party throughout, sending his chief general and picked men as escort. He met them himself near Pinlegu, his capital, and was most cordial.

THE 32nd Pioneers have, we hear, reached the Rilli River, where they will proceed to build the bridge forthwith. They have already put the road up the Teesta Valley in thoroughly good order.

NUR MAHOMED, according to intelligence received *viâ* Kohat, is on his last legs. He is said to be supporting himself by the sale of his weapons and other personal property, and is in daily dread of being surrendered by the tribesmen among whom he has taken refuge either to the British Government or to the Amir.

ACCORDING to native intelligence from Chitral, Mulk Aman, the Chitral refugee, has announced to his adherents in that country and in Swat that he purposes to invade and seize Upper Chitral as soon as the cold season comes to an end. Mulk Aman, it will be remembered, has been credited with intriguing against Aman-ul-Mulk of Chitral, both with the Afghan Governor of Badakshan and the Russians. He was, until recently at any rate, living for safety in Hunza, the hill-enclosed valley which, for convenience, professes at times allegiance to China, but is situated between Chitral, Kashmir, and the Pamir.

SARDAR AYUB KHAN has arrived close to Teheran, and may be expected to reach Baghdad within six weeks.

THE officers who took part in the railway time-table conference at Allahabad were the Consulting Engineers for Railways, Calcutta, and Lucknow, the traffic managers of the East India and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways, and a Traffic Officer of the North-Western Railway.

MR. PAUL, after remaining at Guntok four or five days, reached Kalimpong on the 21st instant on his return journey to Darjiling. He found the Raja of Sikkim quite friendly, but still fearful of the Tibetans, whose influence over him is not yet destroyed. The principal men among the Sikkim people are alarmed at the aggressive spirit shown by Tibet, and are undoubtedly anxious to see intrigues put an end to.

THE Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway have expressed their unwillingness to assent to the proposal of the Indian Executive to fence one side of the Beach Extension, Madras, with patent steel paling, as they do not consider that sufficient reasons exist to warrant such a large outlay as Rs. 20,000, which the measure will involve.

A DACOITY took place in the deserted plains between Patia Muhamdabad a few days ago. It appears that a gang of ruffians fell upon a bullock-cart containing some male and female passengers going on a pilgrimage, and robbed the unfortunate people of their ornaments of the value of about Rs. 500. The dacoits used violence, tearing the nose of a female in snatching her gold ring. The culprits have not yet been arrested.

THE Maharani of his Highness Rajah Ram Singh, of Cashmere, died on the 12th, and the body was taken down to the Jogi Derwaza on the following day to be burned at the river side. All business was suspended entirely for four days; and the Court has gone into mourning for thirteen days.

MR. A. J. PRIMROSE, C. S., Officiating Political Agent at Manipur, having passed an examination in the Manipuri language, has been awarded Rs. 1,000, according to the rules for the encouragement of the study of frontier languages.

THE *Englishman*, in a paragraph headed "A Once Respectable Paper," points out how the *Pioneer* "tries to extricate itself from an awkward corner in which it is placed by the *Bombay Gazette*" for having asserted that the Military Member of Council had convinced the Finance Member of the necessity of increased military expenditure.

A PETITION filed by Albert Julian Filrose, who is described as a colonel in the army of his Highness the Maharaja Scindia, praying for a divorce from his wife Frances Filose, to whom he was married at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Allahabad on Jan. 30, 1883, her maiden name being Quin, came before Judge Warren at Dublin on Jan. 31, in the Matrimonial Division. The ground of the petition was cruelty. After the marriage they lived together at Allahabad, Gwalior, and other places in India, and subsequently at Belgrave Square, Monkstown, where the petitioner at present resides. The petitioner's affidavit stated that sometime after the marriage his wife contracted habits of intemperance, absented herself from home on several occasions, and on several occasions had assaulted him. In November last she finally left his house, and is now residing with her mother in a room at South King Street, Dublin. The case was listed to fix the time and mode of trial. On the application of the respondent's solicitor, the case was postponed with a view to a settlement by deed out of Court.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DONCASTER ELECTION.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Hon'ble W. H. FitzWilliam, Liberal Unionist, has been elected for Doncaster by 5,600 votes against 5,400 votes polled by his opponent, Mr. Jabez Spencer Balfour, Liberal.

The seat was rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. W. Shirley, Home Ruler.

MAJOR-GENERAL WHITE.

Major-General Sir George White, K.C.B., V.C., will take up the appointment of Brigadier at Aldershot on his return from Burma.

THE NEW PROCEDURE RULES.

FEB. 25.

Priority for the discussion of the New Rules of Procedure in the House of Commons has been voted.

The first rule, that the House shall sit at 3 p.m. and adjourn at 1 a.m. at the latest, was adopted and comes into operation immediately.

ANOTHER IRISH MEMBER IMPRISONED.

FEB. 26.

Mr. C. Flynn, Member for North Cork, has been sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for inciting to conspiracy.

THE NEUTRALITY OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

England and France are exchanging views regarding the amendments to the Suez Canal Convention proposed by the Porte.

England objects to giving Turkey the power to take measures for the protection of her territory in the Red Sea.

BULGARIA BELLIGERENT.

SOFIA, FEB. 24.

The Government of Bulgaria has declared that it will maintain the present rule at all risks.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

CAIRO, FEB. 25.

Information has been received here that the Negus, accompanied by his whole Army, has reached Godofelasi, a place south of Asmara, and that Ras Alula has gone to meet him with the force under his command.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

SAN REMO, FEB. 25.

At the instance of the German Physicians in attendance on his Royal Highness, a German Specialist, Professor Kussmaul, has been summoned to San Remo.

The daily Bulletins regarding the state of the Crown Prince's health continue to be favourable.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

PORTSMOUTH FEB. 25.

H. M. S. Indian Troopship Euphrates arrived to-day from Bombay.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 25.

The Maharajah of Travancore arrived in Madras by special train to-day, with the British Resident at Travancore, the Dewan and 300 followers. He remains here eight days.

The Governor opened the annual Agrihorticultural Exhibition to-day.

It is probable that, advantage will be taken during the Maharajah's stay here to settle his quarrel with the Elaya Rajah, the heir to the throne, who is also here.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

Colonel Wace resigns his seat as an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council.

Mr. Hodgson officiates as Director of Public Instruction in Burma during the absence on furlough of Mr. Harden.

Captain Ramsay on return from foreign service officiates as Political Agent and is posted as Joint Commissioner at Leh.

FURLOUGH.

Major Gouldsbury, Cantonment Magistrate, Punjab, one year and 126 days; and Lieut. Allen, Commissariat, 182 days.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Colonels :—Lieut.-Cols. Simpson and Whitlock, Madras Staff Corps; and Biddulph, Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieut.-Cols. :—Majors Bartholemew, General List, Cavalry, and Roberts, General List, Infantry.

To be Major : —Capt. Gaisford.

Cols. Chester and Chamier are admitted to Colonel's allowances.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Floyd and Mr. Beatty, Executive Engineers, are granted leave for two years and one year, respectively, under the October notification.

Mr. J. R. Bell is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Chenab Bridge Works.

Colonel Le Mesurier officiates as Consulting Engineer in India for Railways at Calcutta.

Major Coaker and Colonel Jopp from Madras are appointed Deputy Consulting Engineers for Railways.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.

The Calcutta Presidency Volunteers were inspected to-day by General Purvis Commanding the District. Over 700 were on parade. The General, addressing the men subsequently, said he was very glad to find a much larger muster than last year. He might safely and freely say there was a very marked improvement. The general turn-out, dress and accoutrements were better looked after, and altogether the men at present had a much smarter appearance. The march-past and the musketry exercise were very good. I don't think I ought to say that one company is better than another, but the Trades company is not the worst. I am informed you have over 100 marksmen. This is a result to be proud of, as good shooting is the chief thing in a volunteering battalion. The drill was uncommonly good and steady. I am in a position to make a very satisfactory report. The General afterwards rode up to the Artillery Volunteers and said he had omitted to mention the excellent manner in which the battery went through the heavy gun drill. He had seen them in the fort, their drill on the whole being equal, if not better, in some respects to that of the regulars. The General is himself an Artillery officer.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE AND THE PENSION QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

A large meeting of the Uncovenanted Service Association was held yesterday evening. Sir Alfred Croft, who occupied the chair, said that at the last meeting an objection was taken to the grounds on which their claims to sterling pension were based. It was suggested that the legal right which was put forward should be abandoned for the moral right, and that as an alternative to sterling pension they should ask for an increase to the rupee pension. The subject had since been considered at two committee meetings. He hoped the proposition, which would be put forward, would be accepted unanimously.

Mr. Rowe proposed the following resolution :—In 1831 the court of directors of the East India Company sanctioned pensions at the rate of one-third and one-half the pay of the Uncovenanted officers. By the rules of 1855, while the claims of officers appointed under the former rules to pensions varying from £500 to £1,200 were fully recognised, the pensions were limited in the case of persons appointed after 1855 to £500 for officers in receipt of over a thousand a month and to £400 for those whose pay ranged from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000. In these rules sterling only was mentioned. The Secretary of State, in a despatch of December 1862, at which time no serious fall in exchange was anticipated, agreed to pay the amounts in England at the official rate of exchange fixed annually. In the adjustment of accounts between India and England, this notification was omitted from the several authorised copies of the Civil Pension Fund since 1862. In the various orders issued by the Secretary of State and the Government of India respecting pensions, these orders were summarised in the Government Resolution of July, 1870, which was printed in the Civil Pension Code of 1876. In this, while the salaries were stated throughout in rupees, pensions were almost invariably expressed in sterling. In the edition of the Code for 1879, prefixed to orders of July, 1870, the following note for the first time appears in 1879: "The rate of exchange had for some years been below two shillings." Note wherever in the following resolution pension is stated in sterling the equivalent in rupees is meant at two shillings the rupee, which had been at that time for several years the fixed rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial trasactions between the Imperial and the Indian Government. This interpretation of what was then clearly the intention of Government, coupled with the fact that in all previous orders pension limits had been generally expressed in sterling, has naturally created in the minds of the Uncovenanted officers a reasonable expectation that on retirement to Europe they would receive their pensions at the sterling rate of two shillings. Under the present condition pensions drawn at home have fallen by 30 per cent and are liable to a further depreciation. The meeting therefore desires to emphasize the unanimously expressed views of the Association regarding the serious loss and distress caused by the fall in exchange to officers retiring to Europe under the painful uncertainty as to the amount of their future income, and expresses the hope that Government will adopt measures to save retired officers from disastrous consequences, either (1) by paying them pensions at the rate of two shillings, or (2) by fixing the rate at not less than the official rate of exchange of the year when the officers entered the service, or (3) by so increasing the amount of the rupee pension as to compensate for the fall in exchange.

Mr. Rowe said that it would be seen that they had absolutely dropped any insistance of their supposed right being their legal right to claim pension in sterling. They had made an appeal for help from the employers, who had suggested three alternative methods. Referring with regret to his Excellency's approaching departure he said it was accentuated in the case of the Association by the widespread belief that his Excellency had recognised their grievances. He felt special interest in the palliation of their distress.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Macdonald and supported Mr. Thomas Jones.

Mr. R. Buckley moved as an amendment that in consideration of the fact that up to a comparatively recent date notices issued under the authority of Government have represented the rupee as about equal to two shillings, and in consideration of the serious depreciation of its value which has led to grievous loss to officers retiring to Europe, this meeting earnestly hopes the Government will adopt such measures as will remove the painful uncertainty that at present exists as to the amount of all future incomes by paying the pensions in Europe and the Colonies in sterling at a fixed rate, and the meeting is of opinion that the rate fixed should be two shillings. He thought it would be most impolitic to put forward the argument which had already been specifically answered in a particular case.

Messrs. Wickes and Odling supported the amendment, which was crrried by a large majority.

THE SIKKIM EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 26.

A force consisting of four guns of the 9th and 1st Northern Division, Mountain Battery, the remaining Wing of the 32nd Pioneers, the Headquarters and Wing of the 13th Bengal Infantry, and two companies of the Derbyshire Regiment from Dum-Dum will concentrate on the Sikkim frontier at Padong, so as to be able to move onwards by the 15th March should necessity arise.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, FEB. 26.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Amphitrite left for Bombay to-day at noon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollers	4 3-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lb. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ lb. Shirtings	6 1⅛
40s. Mules Twist	9⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅜
Bar Silver	43 15-16
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅛
4½ per cent. do.	72¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
Chartered Bank Shares	£24
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai	£52

Correction.—Public Deposits, Bank of England, £10,600,000, Increase, £1,600,000.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	64,000 bales.
" " " Surats	6,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton	77,000 "
" " " Surats	Nil.
" Stock of Cotton	847,000 "
" " Surats	55,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London	26,000 "

FATAL TERMINATION OF A PLEASURE TRIP.

MESSRS. COOK AND SON'S moonlight pleasure trip round the harbour on Saturday came to a melancholy termination. Though half-past eight sharp was announced as the time of departure of the Godavari, it was close upon nine o'clock when the steamer left the Bunder, the delay being due to the large numbers of people who patronized the excursion and partly to the temporary failure of the electric lighting apparatus with which the vessel is illuminated. After leaving the Bunder it proceeded at about three-quarter speed in the direction of Kennery, putting round at about twenty minutes to ten o'clock for the purpose of steaming towards Hog Island, the route customarily taken by the moonlight excursion steamers. The vessel had just got her head fairly towards the Island when an alarm of "man overboard" was raised. One of the passengers, a European, on the promenade deck and another, a young Hindu, who was on the main deck, rushed towards the part of the ship in which the master of the steamer, a Mussalman, had taken his stand, and on which is situated the navigating telegraphic apparatus. Their progress, however, was considerably impeded by the dense throng of people and further still by an improvised barrier, which the master had caused to be erected to keep the forecastle clear of passengers. The vessel was steaming at some six or eight knots, and worse than all the electric lights had again failed owing to the breakage of the driving belt, thus accounting for the delay which occurred before she could be brought to. Immediately the master of the steamer received information he telegraphed "full speed astern." The engines were brought to a dead stop; but the impetus of the vessel was too great, for the time, to render the reverse movement of any perceptible service. Though the utmost excitement prevailed amongst the passengers, all of them had not lost presence of mind, for no sooner had the cry been raised, and it was realised that a fellow passenger was in danger, than three life-buoys were cut adrift and thrown in the direction the unfortunate fellow had fallen. A rush was made astern, and all eyes were eagerly strained in a vain attempt to discover where he would rise. The steamer being brought to a standstill, a boat was lowered, manned by two of the steamer's crew and Mr. Littler, chief officer of the Liverpool ship Childwall, and Mr. Killett, an apprentice on the same vessel. Mr Littler assumed command, whilst Mr. Killett kept a look-out, and no better relief party could possibly have been desired. They crossed the steamer's stern and pulled in the direction from which the vessel had come. Half an hour elapsed before hope was abandoned, and the search which had been carefully made was concluded Mr. Littler had by this time picked up the unfortunate fellow's hat and two of the three life-buoys. Returning to the steamer's side the boat was hauled up into its position. The hat was seized by a young man on deck, who immediately burst into an agony of tears and self reproaches. Carried below by those who were near him he was completely overcome with grief. Gradually he recovered and then told the story of his friend who had disappeared. It appeared that he and his unfortunate companion were both employed in the Telegraph Department in Bombay. His companion, Henry Walsh, was about 24 years of age, and had recently come over from up-country to the city. On Saturday evening Walsh, on his invitation, consented to go on the excursion and the two took their places in the after portion of the vessel. After standing for some time they sat on the rails together. After the vessel turned Walsh suddenly fell backwards, without uttering a cry. His friend who was quite close did not see him make any attempt to catch the rail as he was falling.

It appears strange that in Bombay harbour a drowning man should not have had some assistance from the vessels lying at anchor. But on Saturday the ships in harbour were unusually few, and the only vessel which crossed the course of the Godavari was a country-boat, which for a time joined in the search. Pleasure was at an end, and the steamer returned slowly to the pier and landed the sympathising passengers.

According to the official report the deceased is Edward Walshe, who was 23 years of age and employed as a signaller. He fell overboard near the Dolphin light. The steamer was stopped, buoys were thrown, and a jolly-boat lowered, but deceased's hat only was found. Boats in charge of the European water police were out the whole of yesterday in search of the body, but their efforts were unsuccessful. The *bataki* has been beaten at the various bunders, warning the boatmen to keep a sharp look-out.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

One of the passengers writes :—A sad accident occurred on Saturday night on board Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamer Godaveri, which had been chartered by Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons for their usual moonlight pleasure excursion round the harbour. The steamer left the Apollo Bunder a few minutes before nine o'clock crowded with pleasure seekers, and accompanied as usual by a string band playing a selection of lively dance music, and everything went merrily for the first hour, a delightfully cool night and pleasant company making the trip as enjoyable as possible. About a quarter to ten, however, the ominous cry of "man overboard" was heard in the stern of the vessel—a cry which was found to be only too true. Several life bouys lying in the stern were at once thrown out by the passengers standing there, who had seen the unfortunate man fall, but an unaccountable delay in stopping the steamer—the more remarkable, as I understand the speed was only what is known as "quarter speed" soon left these far behind, and several hundred yards were traversed before the engines were stopped. Indeed, all efforts made on behalf of the drowning man were proceeded by long delays which occasioned many unfavourable comments, and though among the passengers there were plenty of willing hands, some minutes elapsed before a boat was finally lowered in the water to go in search of the missing man. The steamer itself slowly returned to the scene of the disaster. In the meantime many inquiries were being made regarding the victim of accident and delay, and he was found to be a Mr. Walsh, who had been sitting on the rail of the steamer on the port side of the stern, talking with some friends. While doing so he happened to lean too far back to catch his hat which had fallen off, and thus overbalanced himself. With but a cry to a friend of his Walsh fell over, and was in the water before those near him could realise it. Cries were raised at once, and every one flew hither and thither. People made frantic efforts to loosen a boat, while others peered into the distance to catch a sight of him, but notwithstanding the brightness of the moon no sign of the unfortunate fellow could be seen Whatever hope those on board had of Mr. Walsh's safe recovery was almost destroyed by a knowledge of the fact that he was unable to swim. But the slight hope that he might have succeeded in reaching one of the life-buoys was eagerly discussed by all the passengers, who formed into little groups, and speaking in lowered tones, made a curious contrast to the scene the ship presented a few minutes previously, when all was life, activity, and happiness. What helped to render the occasion even more sad was the fact, which I learn is true, that Mr. Walsh had exhibited a strange disinclination to go on the excursion, and was only persuaded at the last minute by a friend who was anxious to enjoy his company all the evening.

By the time the Godaveri had slowly retraced its course, and as one of the life belts came to view, again a rush was made to discover if Mr. Walsh had by any chance succeeded in grasping it, but as it and the others appeared one by one floating on the water, their final hope was destroyed. Suddenly the highest pitch of excitement was reached by the cry of "there he is," and what appeared to be a figure in the water was seen floating near the ship, whilst two or three gentlemen prepared to dive in as the steamer came up to it. This was, however, soon found to be merely his hat. It was now only too clear that he had indeed been drowned. Shortly afterwards the boat sent in search returned with the sad news that no traces of the man could be found. On the return of the ship's boat the steamer at once made for the Apollo Bunder, where the passengers were landed after the half accomplished voyage, about half-past ten o'clock, all saddened and depressed by the accident which ended so fatally. Mr. Walsh, who was employed in the Telegraph Department in this city, was a tall, stoutly built man, only some three or four and twenty years of age, endeared to a large number of friends by his unvarying good nature and kind-heartedness. The deepest sympathy and regret were expressed for his widowed mother, to whom the sudden loss must have been a terrible blow.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, with the English mails of the 10th February, arrived in harbour at 2 o'clock this morning.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

THE races were postponed on Saturday owing to a portion of the course having been flooded through the bursting of a main pipe on the Haine's Road. The stewards had expected that with prompt measures in draining and drying the flooded ground the course would have been made tenable during the evening, but as it was found that every effort was useless, and several of the owners refused to run with the ground in such a condition, the stewards had no opition but to adjourn the races. Many propositions had been made, but they were all considered impracticable. Several owners suggested dopting the left handed course, and others asked that the shorter distance races should be run. The stewards, however, decided to postpone the proceedings till to-day. It was not till late that they arrived at this decision, but this was owing to the fact that the honorary secretary felt confident that the rapidly absorbing nature of the soil and the strenuous efforts he was making in employing an army of labourers in draining and drying the ground, would enable him to put the course into a better condition and allow the events to be run off. As, however, all these efforts failed, and though the ground was in a better state at half past four than it was at three o'clock, the stewards, as we have said, could not but entertain the objections of those owners—and they were mostly Arabs—who refused to run. We may say the action of the stewards, or rather the refusal of the owners to run, caused not a little dissatisfaction to a majority of the others who had as much an interest in the day's proceedings, and who objected to an adjournment on another ground, namely, in relation to the lotteries and the betting. Opinion on the matter was much divided as to whether the lotteries and the betting would be null and void owing to the postponement. Those who objected to run and advocated an adjournment asserted that the lotteries and bets resulting in Saturday's fixtures held good, while the others contended that they were null and void. Bets were freely made on the issue, notably between two well known sportsmen. The main point of dispute, if dispute it can be called, was that as there was an express rule among those drawn up by the Western India Turf Club on the point laying down that the stewards are at liberty, if cause or causes arise, to adjourn the races and then lotteries and bets stand good till the day of adjournment. It was denied by the other side that this rule affected the matter, and they averred that the New Market rules governed the point, and according to those rules, if a race was adjourned lotteries and bets—bets at all events—were null and void. The matter, however, seems very simple, and as there is an express rule, such as the one referred to above, the issue is very plain. There is only cause to regret that there was such a storm in a tea-cup, and the fault lies at the door of the stewards for not taking measures in preventing such a common occurrence as the bursting of a pipe bringing out such a state of affairs as to stop a whole day's racing. The Bombay course is a good one in many respects, but it seems hardly compatible with the general faultless management of the body to which it is entrusted that a faulty Municipal water pipe should be allowed to interfere with a day's proceedings to witness which several thousand people had congregated.

A good deal of heartburning was also caused to quite another class of people by the decision of the stewards, and it resulted in a fight, which happily ended in no serious disaster. The native gentleman who had collected the entrance money to the enclosure and stand adjacent to the Grand Stand on hearing that the races were adjourned, was quietly taking himself off with his assistants and the handsome receipts which had come to him during the evening, when several Europeans and natives, who had also heard about the postponement, and who had paid him for nothing, stopped him and demanded back their money. The enterprising stand proprietor believing possession is nine points of the law, refused to distribute this collection, and being seated in a drag drove off. He was, however, not let go so easily. The horses were stopped and several persons mounted the carriage and pulled the man down and took possession of the money bag. Then giving way to what was the natural outcome of rage at the prospect of being cheated, the Europeans and natives get on the stand-proprietor, whom they treated rather roughly. As guardians of the peace and life and property, the police interfered to protect the man and his gains—ill-gotten or otherwise—and then drove away with him, amid the yells of the mob. Considering the fact that the gate money was returned at the Grand Stand on the production of tickets, and that even the bookmakers returned their money, the conduct of this native in bolting with his money without the permission of the stewards or the honorary secretary was, to say the least, unbusinesslike. The only redress the man offered to the applicants for the return of their money was the promise that no money would be charged to-day for admission to his stand. It is to be hoped that some measures will be taken to-day to prevent any disorder.

The races will be held to-day at the usual hour, four o'clock.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE mounted company of Volunteers at Nagpore is to be converted into a foot company.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. R. C. MARTER, Commanding the Gwalior District, will be placed on retired pay on the 27th March, 1888, under the age clause of the Royal Warrant.

COLONEL JOHN HILLS, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, has been permitted to retire from the Service with effect from the 31st December, 1887.

MAJOR R. A. C. KING, R. A., has been appointed for duty to No. 3 Mountain Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division.

CAPTAIN R. J. W. MURCHISON, R. A., has been appointed to do duty with No. 5-1 Welch Division at Allahabad.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. F. TODD, Wiltshire Regiment, has been appointed to command the 1st Battalion of that regiment, and proceeds home accordingly.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. D. CHADWICK, Captain F. L. C. Thomas, and Captain and Adjutant Bowles, East Surrey Regiment, have been posted to the 1st Battalion of that regiment.

THE following appointments have been made :—

4th Bengal Cavalry : Colonel J. D. Macpherson, officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel M. M. Prendergast, retired

13th Bengal Lancers : Lieutenant D. Herbert from the 11th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation.

17th Bengal Cavalry : Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, 7th Hussars, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation.

11th Bengal Infantry : Lieutenant E. H. Watson, from the 40th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

38th Bengal Infantry : Captain H. R. W. Lumsden, from the 32nd Pioneers, to officiate as Wing Commander, 5th Bengal Cavalry ; Captain W. W. Lean, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, *vice* Captain H. T. Webb, seconded for permanent employment in the Army Remount Department ; and Captain W. F. C. Plowden, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain Lean.

FOREIGN navies do not confine themselves to coal as their only fuel, and thereby give themselves the advantage which a range of subjects always furnishes. For instance, in the French Navy there is a boat called the Volapek, which is driven by gas, and is found to be very successful for harbour work, while the cost of its fuel is comparatively little. A larger boat than this, the Russian ironclad Tchesme, belonging to the Black Sea Fleet, has been fitted for liquid fuel, and it is found that one ton of this liquid fuel takes up half the room of the coal, and is three times as powerful. In other words, a boat that could carry enough coal in its bunkers to steam for a fortnight could steam for six weeks if supplied with liquid fuel, and would thereby be more or less independent of coaling stations, as it could go out to India and back without requiring fuel, and could even by a little easy steaming go to Australia and back, still allowing more room for ventilation and buoyancy than would have been possible with coal as fuel. The Caspian Fleet have used petroleum for years ; but the Tchesme is the first ship of any size that has regularly adopted it, and it may be a great boon to Russia.

HOW TO INCREASE THE REVENUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to draw the attention of the Supreme Legislative Council, through the medium of your highly esteemed journal, to the accompanying suggestions, which I had the honour of submitting to the Government of Bombay some time back with a reply from the Government thereto. I do so with a view to show that a great increase of revenue would have been effected if these suggestions were carried out, when we see that the Government of India has been strenuously endeavouring at present to enhance the Government revenue by increasing taxation on petroleum, which has caused such discontent among the poorer class of people, as could be clearly perceived from the complaints raised by the local papers in their columns. Had these suggestions been carried out at the very time when they were made, as I ween, the Government of India would not have felt the dire necessity of obtruding upon the Indian subjects such legislation as of enhancing duties on such useful and indispensable commodities as salt and petroleum,
—Yours, &c.,

HIRJEEBHOY CURSETJEE C. BHANDOOPWALLA.

Bombay, February 24.

Breach Candy Hall, Tardeo,
Bombay, April 8, 1886.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—I respectively beg leave to submit for your Excellency's serious consideration the following facts connected with Abkari matters, with a view that the humble suggestions offered herein, if carried into effect, will, beyond doubt, prove advantageous to Government in a fiscal point of view.

The standard of duty fixed on all spirit locally manufactured is Rs. 21-2 per Imperial gallon of 25 degrees under proof strength, and the same is rateably increased as the strength of the spirit increases up to 10 degrees under proof strength. This system of taxation is highly inconvenient to traders and highly prejudicial to Government revenue, as the licensed manufacturers are permitted to distil spirit up to 10 degrees under proof strength, however the rate charged is on a lower standard, *i. e.* 25 degrees under proof strength. Therefore under the existing system the traders have to pay a little as over fee, and thereby the Government is a great loser of the income to which it is otherwise entitled. If a revolution be effected in this direction, and the maximum standard of the strength be fixed at 10 degrees under proof, and the duty on one Imperial gallon be uniformly Rs. 3, the Government, so far as I am able to say from my intimate knowledge and experience of the trade, will be benefited by it. Not only that, but if such a change is ever effected it would save the Abkari officials the trouble and tedium which they are unnecessarily subjected to by minding business which they can hardly do justice to. For instance, the Uran distillers export between one and two hundred casks of spirit in a day, and the over fee charged on the whole quantity of spirit is to be calculated by Abkari officers appointed for the purpose. Taking into consideration the enormity of the said work, the time required would be at least three days, while it is accomplished by the Abkari officers within a few hours. From this it could be concluded that the Government indirectly suffers a considerable loss in revenue. Such a loss would be considered as unavoidable by those who are as well acquainted with the system as I myself am. And I might safely maintain that the above fact will be found incontrovertible upon enquiry.

Moreover, the change suggested above will by all means greatly improve the present system of distillation, which affords ample opportunity to the distillers to palm off unwholesome spirit upon the public, a fact which is known only to those who are well conversant with the process of distillation.

For your Excellency's information, however, I beg to enumerate shortly herein the manner in which distillation is effected by all distillers at present. Pure spirit could only be had by being distilled twice. The more the spirit is distilled, the purer it becomes and hence more wholesome to drink. But the spirit that is at present distilled is partly double distilled and a considerable portion of it distilled only once. Such a process of double distillation, as specified above, the different licensed manufacturers of spirit will be compelled to follow if the above stated suggestions are carried into effect.

The desired change will not in the least interfere with the new Government resolution relating to the Abkari laws; but on the other hand will tend to enhance the Government revenue to the extent of Rs. 100,000, up considering the exportation of spirit from different distilleries, which comes, up to about 600,000 Imperial gallons.

2. Another cause of loss of revenue to Government is the importation of spirit from Mauritius. This article is imported 60 degrees over London proof and the duty charged on it is at the rate of Rs. 4 per Imperial gallon, of London proof strength. As each hogshead contains 50 Imperial gallons the nett amount of duty levied per hogshead is about Rs. 320. From this spirit originally of 60 degrees over London proof two hogshead of rum 20 degrees under proof strength are made by diluting it with an equal quantity of water, and hence it is sold in Bombay to a great advantage by the importers. Were these two hogsheads imported here in the form of 20 degrees under proof strength, which is sold as Mauritius rum in the market, the duty so collected on them will amount to Rs. 400, showing a clear loss to Government of Rs. 80 per hogshead. Accordingly, if only one thousand hogsheads are imported yearly of the said 60 degrees over London proof spirit from Mauritius the annual loss to Government would amount to Rs. 80,000. By this also the Bombay Municipality suffers inasmuch as they charge town duty on spirit at annas 4 per Imperial gallon on the said 60 degrees over London proof, thus the amount collected on each hogshead of 50 Imperial gallons comes up to Rs. 12½ only. Had this been brought in the shape of 20 degrees under proof, the town duty would amount to Rs. 25, showing a clear loss of Rs. 12½ per hogshead. So on 1,000 hogsheads the Municipality would lose Rs. 12,500 per annum.

Hence the loss Government annually sustain would be more than compensated, if they were to adopt as a remedial measure the increase of duty on all foreign spirit not exceeding London proof strength imported here to be uniformly Rs. 5 per Imperial gallon and the same to increase in proportion to the alcoholic strength of the spirit.

From the above figures your Excellency in Council will be satisfied as to the loss of revenue to Government, and if the changes, I humbly submit, now proposed by me be carried out, the revenue from the above sources will surely be enchanced. Trusting to be kindly excused for tresspassing upon your Excellency's valuable time.—I have the honour to be your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

(Sd.) HIRJEEBHOY CURSETJEE C. BHANDOOPWALLA.

Abkari.—Certain suggestions made by Mr. Hirjibhai Kharshedji Bhandupvala regarding the rate of duty payable on all spirit locally manufactured, &c.

No. 3340.

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1886.

Letter from Mr. Hirjibhai Kharshedji Bhandupvala, dated 8th April, 1886.—Making certain suggestions with regard to the fixing of the standard of duty on spirit locally manufactured.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No. 2010, dated 19th April, 1886.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Hirjibhai Kharshedji Bhandupvala should be thanked for his letter, but informed that Government do not consider it desirable to adopt his suggestions.

(Sd.) J. NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

To The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

Hirjibhai Kharshedji Bhandupvala, Esq.

IN looking through the list of failures in the recent First-in-Arts Examination, published in the last *Fort St. George Gazette*, the *Madras Times* could not help being struck "with the large number of failures in all, or nearly all, subjects of the examination. This can only point to one conclusion, *viz.*, that the College examinations are so superficial that these hopeless cases are allowed to appear for these public examinations. It was to avoid this very evil and protect examiners from being deluged with papers of examinees who know nothing, or next to nothing, that the University thought it expedient to introduce the certificate system ; no candidate being allowed to appear who was unable to produce a certificate from the head of some recognized college, showing an eighteen months' course. In Madras alone there have been more than eighty failures in nearly all subjects, the percentage as compared with other towns being favourable. Berhampore, Coimbatore, Combaconum, Cuddalore, Calicut, and Palamcottah show 50, 26, 24, 23, 22, and 23 per cent., respectively. The heads of colleges would do well, first, to insure that the scheme of final examinations corresponds to University tests as far as possible ; and, secondly, to refuse to allow any pupils to present themselves who fail in two or more subjects in college. The percentage of failures in the recent F. A. Examination, we are aware, is higher than usual ; but this will scarcely account for the fact that so many of the students should have failed in so many subjects."

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BOMBAY.

THE Hon. J. B. Richey will introduce into the Legislative Council a Bill to further amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884. The following is the statement of reasons and objects :—

1. In consequence of delay in printing the new lists of persons qualified to serve as Members of Local Boards in the Nasik District and of persons qualified to vote at the elections, it has been found impossible to hold the elections in that district within the period prescribed by clause (b) of section 16 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884.

2. In order, then, to retain the present members in office until after the elections are completed, and to provide against the occurrence of similar difficulties in future, it is proposed to amend the Act so as to enable Government, whenever necessary, to extend by not more than six months the term of office of the members of any local board beyond the period of three years, for which they would otherwise hold office.

3. The opportunity is also taken to make a similar amendment in the District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884, as the same difficulties may occur in regard to municipal elections.

4. In the case of the Nasik Local Boards it has been necessary for Government to issue an order to extend the members' term of office before this Bill can become law. A section has, therefore, been added to the Bill to give the same validity to any order so made, as if the provisions of this Bill had been in force when it was made.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

THE head-quarters and five companies of the 28th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, are to move at an early date by rail from Baroda to Poona, and be temporarily located in tents at New-Jhansi, where the regiment will eventually be engaged in building new lines. Camp equipage to accompany the corps. Families to remain at Baroda for the present. All arrangements for the move are to be carried out by the General Officers, Commanding Northern and Poona Divisions and Bombay District in communication with each other. Until the arrival of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, the duties at Baroda are to be carried out by the remaining company of the 28th Bombay Infantry and the Depot of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

TROOPS FROM QUETTA.

THE B. I. boat Bhundara, chartered by Government for transport purpose, which left Bombay with the 22nd Bombay Infantry for Quetta on the 16th inst., returned to port on Saturday evening last from Karachi with the 26th B. N. I. in course of relief and a few more details from Quetta. Relieved by the 22nd Bombay Infantry, the 26th marched from Quetta to Karachi, embarking at the latter port on the 22nd instant. From Bombay, the regiment left yesterday by a troop train, for Poona, its strength being 9 officers, 899 men, 184 women, 239 children, and 141 followers. The following are the names of officers and familes who were on board :—Colonels Wooldridge, and W. H. Ross ; Major J. R. and Mrs. Watson ; Lieutenants A. A. Greaves, R. Williams, and Mrs. Williams, H. Lowther, Smith, and Leghe ; Surgeon R. A., Mrs., and Miss Dalal, and child ; Mr. J. McIntyre ; Band Master J. Bingee, wife and four children. The other details, which numbered 14 men, 7 women, and 12 children, will be sent to their respective stations shortly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following is the Parade state held on Saturday, the 25th instant :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	8
B "	...	1	1	...	1	...	8	11
C "	1	1	...	...	2	...	16	20
D "	...	...	2	2	5	...	19	28
E "	...	1	1	1	1	...	6	10
F "	...	1	1	...	1	...	15	18
I	...	...	1	...	3	2	26	32
K Cadets.	...	...	...	...	3	...	24	27
M	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	20
N	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Staff & Band.	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	26
Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	8
Total	2	5	7	5	19	2	178	218

The following officers were on Parade, *viz* :—Lieut.-Col Hon. L. H. Bayley (Commandant) ; Major Fraser Hore ; Captains H. S. B. Hodgkinson, (Adjutant,) Brown, Place, Freeborn, and Lund ; Lieutenants Devlin, English, Brewin, Cornforth, Sharp, Prior De Soane and English.

THE GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

THE following will be the conditions of the Dealers' Race No. 4 on the 2nd day of the Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races :—

For all Arabs landed after 1st September, 1887, weight of age and inches, first three in 2nd Dealers' Plate, debarred. Distance—1 mile. Entrance, Rs. 30, half forfeit.

Added, Rs. 150. Entries to close on the course at noon on Tuesday, the 28th February.

THE following are the entries for the Bombay Sky Races :—

FIRST DAY, 29TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—Little Go Steeplechase.
Mr. Littleton's b a gal Bantam.
Mr. Dall's b a p The Bear.
Mr. George's ch a gal Diamond.
Mr. Derwent's ch a p Clipper.

2ND RACE.—The all Horse Steeplechase.
Mr. H. Symon's blk w g Lapwing (late Cockie)
Mr. Littleton's ch w g Albatross.
Major Jervi's b a h Warrior.
Mr. Bartell's b w g No Name.
Capt. Hanwell's ch a h Syria.

3RD RACE.—The Bombay Gymkhana Cup.
Mr. N. Symon's b a p Sparrow Hawk.
Mr. S. A. W's g a p Steward.
Mr. Jasin bin Feeds b a p Kohinoor.
Mr. C. N. C's b a p Suspense.

4TH RACE.—The Gymkhana Derby.
Capt. Beaufort's g a h Miras.
Mr. Hyde's g a h Gone Away.
Mr. Burney's g a h Dilletto.
Mr. Drury's g a h Mikado.
Capt. Rosseter's ch a gal Little Wonder.
Mr. Jame's b a h Admiral.
Mr. Maurice's b a h Romeo.
Capt. Hanwell's ch a h Syria.
Capt. Hanwell's br a g King Arthur.

5TH RACE.—The Polo Stakes.
Mr. Burney's b cb p Apollyon.
Capt. Phayre's b cb p Aladdin.
Capt. Hamilton's d cb m Fairy.
Capt. Yarde Buller's ch cb m Sweetheart II.

SECOND DAY, 3RD MARCH.

1ST RACE.—Gymkhana Pony Chase.
Mr. Dale's b a p The Bear.
Mr. Derwent's ch a p Clipper.
Mr. Holland's ch c b p Bushmann.
Mr. Holland's g cb m Belle.
Capt Phayre's w a p Arab Lad.
Mr. Maurice's b a p Better Days.

2ND RACE.—The Gymkhana Steeple Chase.
Mr. N. Symon's b a gal Ishmael.
Major P. Jervis's b a h Warrior.
Capt. Hanwell's ch a h Syria.
Capt. Hanwell's br a g King Arthur.

3RD RACE.—The Gymkhana Pony Derby.
Mr. Dale's b a p Janitor.
Mr. Dale's b a p Hopeful.
Mr. Dewent's ch a p Clipper.
Mr. Holland's ch c b p Bushman.
Mr. Holland's g c b m Belle.
Capt. Hamilton's d c b m Fairy.
Capt. Yarde Buller's ch c b m Sweetheart II.
Mr. Maurice's b a p Better Days.

4TH RACE.—Dealers' Race.
Entries not yet closed.

5TH RACE.—Handicap for Arab and C. B. Horses.
Mr. Drury's g a h Mikado.
Capt. Rosseter's ch a gal Little Wonder.
Mr. Dale's b a p Janitor.
Mr. Maurice's b a h Romeo.
Mr. Jame's b a h Admiral.
Capt. Hanwell's br a g King Arthur.

6TH RACE.—The Pony Selling.
Mr. Barney's g a p Beryl.
Mr. Littleton's b a p Bantam.
Mr. Derwent's ch a p Cliper.
Mr. Holland's ch cb p Bushman.
Mr. Holland's g cb m Belle.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Encampment and Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
„ 28.—Half-yearly Meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
Departure of East Yorkshire Regiment for Aden.
„ 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
Departure of Sir Steuart Bayley on tour in Chota Nagpore.
Meeting of Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
Ladies' Tiffin, Yacht Club.
Half-yearly Meeting, Byculla Club.
„ 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
Ladies' Concert at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort.
Opening of new Horse Shed by H. E. the Governor at the Hospital for Animals.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Meerut Inter.-Regtl. Polo Tournament.
„ 6.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Distribution of Prizes, Cathedral High Schools, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Meerut Spring Meeting.
„ 7.—Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Meerut Spring Meeting.
„ 9.—Departure of M. S. Ballaarat.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught visits Freemason's Hall, Byculla.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 10.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
Annual Meeting and Exhibition of the Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes, under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who will honour the occasion by their presence.
Meerut Spring Meeting.
„ 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
„ 13.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ Distribution of prizes to Presidency Volunteers by Countess of Dufferin.
„ 15.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
„ 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 20.—Umballa Spring Races.
„ 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
Umballa Spring Races.
„ 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
„ 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
Umballa Spring Races.
„ 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
„ 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
„ 3.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
„ 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 8.—Retirement of Colonel Beville, Marine Battalion.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
„ 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
„ 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
May 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 13.—Retirement of Colonel F. T. Humfrey, 20th B. I.
Aug. 2.—Retirement of Colonel Forteath, 4th Rifles.
Sept. 19.—Retirement of Colonel Drummond, 22nd B. I.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.

THE KARACHI HARBOUR.

The *Sind Gazette* writes :—We are glad to see that a beginning has been made of the work of removing the rocky projection in the harbour of Karachi known as Deep Water Point. The removal of this obstruction to the entrance of the harbour will have the effect of considerably widening the channel, and will give room for additional moorings to be laid down. As the rock is of some extent, some 2¾ acres, and is flanked by more than a dozen acres of shingle and sand, the total removal of it is estimated to take two years to effect, at a cost of two and a half lakhs of rupees. The machinery required has now been procured, the explosive used is known as "blasting gelatine" and is made of a mixture of gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine which is extremely powerful, but, we are told, sluggish in ignition. The nature of the rock, a course conglomerate which has a great number of rounded pebbles of very hard stone embedded in a softer matrix, makes it hard to work. Together with steam drilling and lifting of the debris caused by explosions, dredging will be largely employed to deepen and clear the channel. Simultaneously with the improvement thus made in the entrance and anchorage of the harbour, the work of constructing the extensive Erskine Wharf to accommodate three steamers of the largest size, in addition to the great portion of the wharf brought into use on the 18th August, is rapidly progressing. The total length of this wharf when completed will be 2,000 feet, and the depth of water in front of it will be 26 feet. It will abut on about twenty acres of reclamation, on which five sheds, each 200 feet in breadth, will be constructed and these will be all connected by railway lines with the North Western Railway, by a new route nearly completed parall with the Napier Mole, which will materially shorten the connection of Kiamari with Karachi for trade purposes, the existing line along Keamari island by the Chinni creek embankment which joins the main line in Cantonments, being retained for Trooping and Railway store purposes. Including the Merewether Pier, the harbour will very shortly have wharf accommodation for six large steamers completed, and there are almost unlimited capabilities for extension, not only northward to the Napier Mole bridge, but thence by a large swing bridge to the eastward of the Napier Mole. It is noteworthy that a good deal of misconception, which can be traced in great measure to Bombay opinion, appears to exist in reference to the capabilities of a harbour which requires comparatively little development to largely exceed in covenience and adaptibility for all purposes, whether commercial, political, or military, any other port in India. Karachi is nearer to the great centres of trade, Delhi, Agra and Lahore on the one side, and nearer to the markets of Europe on the other, than any Indian port, Bombay included; it is nearer to the seat of the Indian Government for the greater part of the year, it is very much nearer to the points of strategic importance and interest on the North-West Frontier, and from its contiguity to the Persian Gulf it must, in certain eventualities of war, become of the very first maritime importance. Yet up to within the last year or two it has been systematically neglected and ignored, to the gravest detriment of all Imperial interests. The Bombay Presidency righteously deserves to be sundered from a possession, of which the value has never been discovered, and of whose natural advantages little use has been made for a period of over forty years.

As leprosy had been officially declared to be neither contagious nor infectious, the segregation or removal of passengers in railway trains afflicted with this disease could not be insisted upon hitherto. An expedient, however, has now occurred to one of the Indian lines, by which such cases may be met and are to be treated in future, if fellow passengers raise objections. Persons who are thus objected to will be regarded as "a nuisance" to other passengers, just as a drunken man would be, and their segregation or removal to another compartment will thus be secured under existing rules.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Shelley, 1,302 tons, Captain J. Davison, sailed, on Saturday last, for Rangoon, empty.

The Clan line steamer Clan Sinclair, 1,912 tons, Captain J. R. Kewley, arrived in port on Saturday morning, laden with a general cargo from Glasgow and Liverpool.

The s. s. Sirsa, 1,691 tons, Captain A. J. Windibank, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, laden with a general cargo and with one first class and thirteen deck passengers, from Calcutta.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Narenta, 987 tons, Captain M. Botherine, arrived in port the day before yesterday, laden with a general cargo from Calcutta., having left that port on the 12th instant.

The B. I. steamer Bagdad, Captain F. M. Frohawk, sailed from Bombay yesterday, for Aden and the East African ports, laden and with the following passengers :—Captain Pool, for Aden; and thirty deck for other ports.

The s. s. Fremona, 1,897 tons, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and London in command of Captain A. Anderson, laden and with the undermentioned passengers :—Captain Barrett and Mrs. Kiddle and three children; and sixty deck, for Aden.

The s. s. Ehrenfels, 1,522 tons, Captain A. Fischer, Agents, Messrs. Glade and Co., brought to Bombay, the day before yesterday, a cargo of 2,909 tons of coals from Cardiff, having cleared that port on the 28th January, for the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd S N Co's s s Imperator this day, Monday, the 27th inst :—For Trieste—Mrs Mackenzie and child, Miss H Hloibe, Mr Ch Douglas, Mr A Charriol, Mr F Stutz, Mr G Butterpass, Mr C Link, Mr A Strauss, Rev F Celestine, and Mr S Lang. For Suez—Mr and Mrs H T Warner. For Aden—Syed H Saocaf, child and servant.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

25th February, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Coromandel	2523	J. Reeves	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Arabia	2314	J. Laird	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Zambesi	1564	E. Crewe	D	P. & O. Co.
„ City of Carthage	1717	W. M. Grieve	E	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Sorento	1775	F. W. Oustan	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Cameron	1585	P. C. Crockete	H	F. Muir & Co.
„ Olympia	1654	E. R. Case	H J	C. Edulji.
„ I. Mornish	1292	W. T. H. Ashley	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Rio Bueo	1100	R. W. Young	M	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Abeona	1405	G. B. Corner	N	Cursetji Edulji.
„ Atrato	2066	J. R. Gordon	O	F. Muir & Co.
„ Fremona	1897	A. Anderson	P	J. Mackintosh & Co
„ Iran	2316	R. Poland	Ibis	E. Bates & Co.
„ C. Sinclair	1912	J. R. Kewley	Ibis	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cuba	1372	H. Agnews	...	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
25	Sirsa (s)	Windibank	Calcutta, Feb. 1.
	Ehrenfels (s)	Fischer	Cardiff, Jan. 28.
	Clan Sinclair (s)	Kewley	Liverpool, Jan. 27.
	Lalpoora (s)	Jones	Calcutta, Feb. 4.
	Bhundara (s)	Sharp	Karachi, Feb. 23.
	Red Jacket	Case	Cardiff, Jan. 24.
	Narenta (s)	Batherine	Calcutta, Jan. 12.
26	Talevera	Robson	Cardiff, Nov. 22.
	Hindoo (s)	Edwards	Cutch Mandvi.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Scottish Isles	Carrey	Calcutta.
	Wave (s)	McCarthy	Rangoon.
	Bagdad (s)	Frohawk	Zanzibar. Mozambique, &c.
	Shelley (s)	Davison	Rangoon.
26	Fremona (s)	Anderson	Marseilles, London, &c.
	Abeona (s)	Corner	Port Said.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Atrato, for Antwerp.
„ Venetia, for China and Australia.
„ Lady Armstrong, for Marseilles.
„ Cuba, for Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
21	Fasana s	De Wohlgemouth	Madras, Feb. 14.
	Rajputana	Creft	Singapore, Feb. 14.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 21.—Barque Martha C. Craig.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
22	Tanais s	Colombo.
23	Himalaya s	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
21	Pehma s	Calcutta.
	Quetta s	London.
22	Clive s	Rangoon.
	Tanais s	Calcutta.
	Sirdhana s	Rangoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 25.

Challenar, Major, Bo. R. A., on leave, from Deesa.
Askwith, Lt., Bo., R. A., on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—February 24.

Bromley, Capt., Bl, The King's Own Regt., on retirement, to England.
Tighe, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Lucknow.

February, 25.

Hodson, Surgeon, Bombay, Medical Staff, off leave, to Poona.
Stewart, Captain, Bengal, Seaforth Highlanders, to rejoin, to Bareilly.
De Butts, Lt., Madras, R. A., to rejoin, to Deolali.
Stanton, 2nd Lt., Bengal, K O S Borderers, to join, on probation, to Shillong.
Robinson, 2nd Lt, Bengal, W. I. Regt., to join, on probation, to Moradabad.

February, 26.

Walker, Lt.-Col., Bombay Ordnance Officer, on inspection duty, to Poona.
Cates, Dy-Surgeon General, Bo., I. M. S., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 27th February, 1888.

1. There will be Drill at the following places until further orders :—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. and O. Dockyard, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

Bombay Flour Mill's Compound, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

Cathedral High School and John Connon School Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

2. Vol. C. W. Hander "C." Co. is granted six months' leave of absence from this date.

3. Sword drill for Officers and Staff Sergeants at 5-30 p.m., on Thursday at the Volunteer Club.

4. Proficiency class at 6 p.m., on Thursday at the Volunteer Club.

5. The Council of Directors request the honor of the presence of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps at the distribution of Prizes to the children of the Byculla Schools on Wednesday, 29th February, 1888, at 5-30 p.m.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

An atrocious murder was perpetrated a few days ago in broad daylight, in the streets of the Sudder at Nagpur. A policeman rushed at his sister-in-law with a naked sword, and with one stroke nearly severed the head from the body. The poor woman fell immediately, and the murderer, as if not satisfied with what he had done, cut at her again and laid open the skull. The man then rushed to a well, and after throwing in his weapon leaped in himself. He was, however, able to swim and floundered until a rope was let down for him. This he caught, and was drawn up and promptly arrested and placed in the havalat.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Comdt.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

1. Drills for the week ending 3rd March, 1888.

Monday, 9 p.m.—Moonlight march : Fall in at Sir R. Temple's Statue. Uniform, caps, arms, &c.

Tuesday and Friday, 7 a. m.—Gun Drill in the Arsenal Compound for recruits under Lieut Mitchell.

Wednesday and Friday, 9 p.m.—Company Drill in the Town Hall.

Saturday, 5 p.m.—Commandant's Parade—Fall in at Sir R. Temple's Statue. The Inspection movements will be rehearsed. Uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements.

2. Class Firing at Coorla on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 a.m.

3. The Sergeant Instructor's Lectures will be given at the Volunteer Club on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m., and on Thursday at 9 p.m.

4. The Annual Inspection will take place on Saturday, March 24th. Members are reminded that before then the necessary number of drills must be put in, and class firing completed. Members intending to present themselves for examination, for proficiency certificates, should at once send in their names to the Ag. Adjutant.

5. Gunner A. Midge (No. 103), having joined, is taken on the strength of the Battery.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Capt.
Actg. Adjt. B. V. A.

BENGAL.

Death of a Native Merchant.—We deeply regret to hear of the death of Babu Tarruck Nath Sircar, of the firm of Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck and Co., of this city, Merchants and Agents. The deceased was an essentially self-made man, who amassed a large fortune by taking to commercial pursuits. He set an example to the younger generation of our countrymen by his enterprise and perseverance. He did not choose to earn his livelihood by becoming a clerk in a public office, nor did he care to court the smiles of officials. He chalked out an independent career for himself, and, in a short time, grew to be a rich man. When will the Bengalis learn to follow more largely in the late Babu Tarrack Nath Sircar's footsteps? He was a gentleman universally liked for his amiable disposition and agreeable manners.—*Indian Mirror.*

Using Abusive Language.—A native woman was charged at Calcutta, with using abusive language to two little European girls, aged 12 and 7, respectively, in Jaun Bazar Street, yesterday, and also with spitting upon one of them. It appeared that while the girls were passing along the road in charge of one of their servants, the passage was blocked up by a steam roller. Accused was in front of them standing and was told to make room to allow them to pass. On that she used most abusive language towards the girls and spat upon one of them. Accused was sentenced to a month's hard labour.—*Statesman.*

Gazette Notifications.—The following notifications are gazetted :—Mr. B. G. Geidt, Joint-Magistrate, Darjiling, is appointed to act as Judge of Rajshaye, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. W. Badcock. Lieutenant S. J. Douglas, Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps, Mounted Section, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs for two years. Mr. G. W. Place, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for two months and twelve days. Captain J. W. Stocks, Central Bengal Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs till the 15th November. Mr. D. B. Allen, Joint-Magistrate, Jessore, is appointed to act as Magistrate of Puri. Mr. H. Lee, Joint-Magistrate, Midnapur, is appointed to act as Magistrate of Bogra. Surgeon-Major E. Sanders, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for eighteen days. Dr. W. Forsyth is appointed to be on special duty, on being relieved of his present appointment as Medical Officer, Tirhut State Railway.

MADRAS.

Leather Dressing in Bangalore.—The trade in leather lies principally with the Mussulmans, some of whom have very large transactions with Madras houses for the supply of leather for exportation to Europe. The tanning process is undertaken by the *Madigas* (chucklers) who have a different procedure for the skins of sheep or goats, and of oxen and buffaloes. Soft paste, composed of various ingredients, is rubbed on the hairy side of the skins which are then exposed to the sun for three days, after which they are washed with water, and beaten well on stone. The skins are then steeped for three days in hot water with certain stuffs mixed in it, and afterwards washed and dried. To dye the skins they have another solution, for black or red as is required. The process is long and varied. At Harihar a very pretty kind of red morocco is manufactured.—*Spectator.*

Obituary.—It is with regret that we received the information of the death of the Rev. T. J. Smith. The news was telegraphd to Madras from Colombo by a fellow passenger of the deceased. Mr. Smith came to India in 1884, as Secretary to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and also for the last three years had ministered to the spiritual wants of the inmates of the Military Orphan Asylum. He was of a delicate constitution, and it was expected that the climate of India would benefit it. A year after his arrival in India the Reverend gentleman lost his young wife, and, though his health had been better than while in England, he since became quite an invalid. A short time ago the advice of his friends induced him to take a short sea voyage, and he proceeded to Ceylon. Mr. Smith leaves a son and a large circle of friends to lament his loss.—*Times.*

Giving False Information to a Public Servant.—Mr. J. C. Eaton, Inspector attached to the D. Division, Triplicane, on Tuesday, charged a native, named Moonesawmy, before the Chief Magistrate, of the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Egmore, with giving false information to a Public Servant. Defendant applied for a license to employ musicians in the streets on the occasion of a marriage procession for one day. As the marriage had been postponed, he used the license for a procession for electing a caste head-man, a sore point with some caste people, which sometime leads to a disturbance. I would not have granted a license. The defendant was fined Rs. 25.—*Ibid.*

Important to Owners of Real Property.—This was a suit by the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras, to recover Rs. 1,000, under sec. 318 of the City of Madras Municipal Act 878, from P. Parthasarathy Mudali and another as trustees of a pagoda, the amount claimed being the cost of draining and cleaning a tank alleged to be the property of the pagoda. Defendants at first pleaded that the tank was not the property of the pagoda, and the case was frequently adjourned at the request of the parties with a view to a compromise, it being proposed on behalf of plaintiffs that the suit should be withdrawn upon defendants' executing on behalf of the pagoda a release of all claims to the tank in favour of the Municipality. These negotiations, however, fell through, and, after the hearing of the suit, the following question was, at the request of defendant's Vakil, referred for the opinion of the High Court : "It is open to the Court in this case to decide whether the tank, the subject of the suit, was, at the time the Municipality took action in the matter, injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood within the meaning of sec. 317 of the City of Madras Municipal Act 1878 ?" The Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, who made the reference, observed that, had the above question been open for him to decide, he would have found, on the evidence, that plaintiffs had not shown that such was the state of the tank, but, being of opinion that the Act left this matter entirely to the discretion of the President, he gave judgment for the plaintiffs, contingent upon the reply of the High Court to the question referred. The High Court, after hearing Counsel on both sides, replied that they agreed with the Chief Judge that the Legislature, in sec. 317 of the City of Madras Municipal Act V. of 1878, has invested the President with the discretion to require the owner of the tank to drain off or remove the stagnant water from the tank, and, in the event of the owner neglecting to comply with such request, the President may execute the work and recover the expenses in the manner prescribed in sec. 318. No appeal is given, and the President is constituted the sole Judge of the necessity.—*Ibid.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

Snow-Balling at Abbottabad.—The correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* at Abbottabad writes on the 18th :—"There has been only one heavy fall of snow here up to the present. Advantage was taken of this to organise a snow-balling contest among some of the more energetic residents : the party after a preliminary fight between themselves, went down to the Gurkha lines and attacked the guard; the latter were, however, quite up to the occasion, and in no time received a large reinforcement of some 50 men, their number gradually increasing. The attacking force numbered only eight. After a desperate hand-to-hand struggle the assailants were obliged to retreat up the hill among loud cheers of victory from their sturdy little opponents."

Valuable Discovery For the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour* without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

Signor Norsa, the Massowah Correspondent of the *Corriere di Napoli*, writes :—

Having lost the opportunity of a sudden rapid unexpected action against the Abyssinians, we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that we are scarce of soldiers. In the middle of October or beginning of November it would have been possible to make a bold stroke, burning everything, and inflicting a severe lesson on the enemy, so as to teach him for some time to come that it would be better not to disturb our pacific work of civilization as before, by ungrateful surprises. Now this is no longer possible. We have temporised because we were not ready, because we were patiently waiting for Kantibey's camels, because we wish to await the return of the English Envoy; and so, what with one thing or another, without heeding the rapid passage of the favourable season, we gave time to Ras Bogos to join Ras Alula, to Ras Michael to join the Negus and march with him, and to King Menelik to assume a behaviour which, if not openly hostile, was not such as to reassure us completely, and gave great hopes to our enemies. Of the 17,000 men (and there are no more) actually encamped at Massowah and in the neighbourhood, 9,000 or 10,000 at the most constitute the real fighting troops, because a large number must be deducted for the commissariat, the hospitals, the muleteers, and the camel drivers, the sick, and the garrisons who cannot leave their posts. Is it possible to venture into such a country as Abyssinia with such a small number of combatants compared with that of the enemy? On the other hand, the blockade, however imperfectly maintained, cannot but have produced serious effects in Abyssinia, and it is probably the fear of a famine that has decided the Negus to move. Every one knows that the Abyssinian armies cannot remain for any length of time gathered together in one spot. The country is poor, and in places a desert, and it would be in vain for the army to try to extort provisions from the miserable populations of the villages. Ras Alula, who had collected about 2,000 of his soldiers at Asmara, was obliged to scatter them in small groups among the surrounding villages, because they had to provide each for himself—but blood cannot be drawn from a stone. Therefore our enemies are constrained to attack us, and it would be very fortunate for us if necessity obliged them to advance into the zone of our forts, so that, protected by our artillery, and near our base of operations, our arsenals, and our provision magazines, we could fight against overwhelming numbers, sure of the superiority given by secure positions and effective arms. Our left is the most probable point at which the Abyssinians will attack us. Our troops are camped along the coast on the arid tract of land, penetrated by bays and gulfs, which extends from Point Abd-el-Kader to the south of Arikiko. Then, from the Gherar camp following the new railway by way of Otumlo, Monkullo, and the Plain of Monkeys, a column strikes to the coast in an almost perpendicular line, formed of the brigades of Generals Gene and Baldissera, and making the route to Dogali, leaving to the right and south the country of the Assaortines, and towards the north and left the region of the Ababs. Kantibey assures us that the Ababs will defend themselves, which shows that our weak side is that towards Arkiko, and that it is perhaps there we shall attract the enemy by making a semblance of weakness. What confirms me in this idea is that when the Assaortine chief came to ask for aid in men and arms against a possible attack, the commander refused to send soldiers immediately, and only promised reinforcements at the necessary moment. Still arms and munition were given to them, and heaven grant we may not have to repent our generosity. We must never forget that all these people adore success and bow to force, and are capable of turning our own arms against us if ever we suffer an even partial defeat. Meanwhile every possible disposition, both on land and sea, has been taken against an attack in the neighbourhood of Massowah. At the first signal of alarm the Dogali will immediately enter the bay at Abd-el-Kader, to the north of that peninsula; the Scilla and Provana will go to the bay of Taulud; the Cavour, the Mertie, and the Marc Antonio Colonna will take up their position to the South of the great dyke which unites the little island of Taulud to the continent; and the Carriddi will protect Arkiko to the north, and the Calatafimi to the south. Until further orders the blockade service will be made on the northern coast, and in the Gulf of Arafali, by the periodical cruise of a vessel which will visit the Bay of Haacki, and go on to Anfola, remaining there two days and then returning to Massowah. A company of a hundred men has been formed out of the crews of all the ships under the command at Massowah, and has occupied the Gherar Fort as assistant garrison. So we are prepared for the attack on Massowah. Whoever would have said this to our soldiers, who, when leaving Italy, and replying with a warlike shout to the acclamations of the populace, believed that they were on their way to the conquest of Africa! The actual state of things in Massowah is anything but lamented by the merchants, who see their shops crowded by people seized with a very mania for buying. Besides the vendors of victuals, who realize enermous profits, there are the sellers of native objects and of Indian, Chinese, and Japanese trifles, who also drive an excellent trade. Officers, soldiers, and civilians are all eager to purchase something; all want to send presents and souvenirs of the country to their relations, and many buy and pay for as curiosities things which at home would hardly cost half a franc. A proof of the lively trade is the fact that while in January, 1887, the amount taken at the Massowah Custom-house was 43,416 francs, it amounted last month to 98,878 francs, though the objects and merchandise which come for the use of the troops and on account of the Government are free of duty.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

The author of "Greater Britian," in the *Fortnightly Review* for February, writes an article on "The British Army System." He says that the amount of field artillery now allotted to an English army corps is very seriously less than the proportion allowed by every other country; and that it has been known and reported again and again that the horses for the mobilisation of even one army corps could not possibly be procured by the existing means. While praising the efficiency of many militia battalions or brigades, he says that the weakest point in the system is the comparative want of training among the regimental officers and a certain deficiency in the number of officers. The volunteers occupy a very definite and honourable place in the ranks of the defenders of Great Britain. Their picked shots are probably the best in the world, and many of their officers, like the members of the Tactical Society at Manchester, make the art of war a favourite study; but taking the volunteers as a whole we find represented the highest and the lowest ages, the best and the worst shooting, and a very low condition of military knowledge. With a little encouragement, the yeomanry might be developed into such a body as the Boers, who gave our troops, under General Colley, a lesson in the power of irregulars who are at once bold riders and good shots. The militia have no field guns for service, and the same remark applies to the volunteers and the yeomanry. Trained in untrained, there are never enough officers, even of the regular army, to meet the waste of peace, much less of war; and the writer thinks that instead of being always short of officers, we should have a superabundance, and these all trained in the arts of war. As for the rank and file, he thinks that the point to be reached is a system of double recruiting; of short home service, consisting of not more than three years; and of long service for India and the colonies, limited to ten years. Each foreign battalion would have its own depot, and no longer worry the home battalion by drawing away its men as soon as they are a little trained. A thousand much-desired reforms could then be undertaken and brought to a good end which are now despaired of because they do not fit in with the system of reliefs. The writer says it is notorious that Lord Wolseley thinks our system of drill far too complicated, and many of the officers unfitted by their habits and want of training to lead soldiers with that skill which modern war requires. He considers that it is not well that officers should be too independent of their profession, and he also condemns some of the text-books which are used in military examinations. He is told that the drill-books at present in use are calculated to destroy the rudiments of intelligent thought. Moreover all attempts to train the British army in the tactical exercises practised in the Continental armies are discouraged, and in short the governing intelligence of our army is so variable that it is sometimes that of Dr. Jekyll, and sometimes that of Mr. Hyde.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that through the intervention of Mr. C. Spitta, Barrister-at-Law and senior member of the Punjab Bar, Mr. Macauliffe's charges against Mr. Browne and the latter's against the former have been withdrawn. Mr. Browne has also retired from the case for maintenance against Mr. Macauliffe, and the complainant has filed the following petition in Mr. Silcock's Court :—"The humble petition of complainant, Mussainmat Rahiman, *alias* Buri, respectfully showeth (1) that the complainant on the 17th instant, through her pleader, Mr. W. E. Browne, filed a claim against Mr. Macauliffe for maintenance for her children; (2) that she now withdraws all claim against Mr. Macauliffe; and (3) that she herself presents this petition, and requests that the proceedings be dismissed.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

In the Viceregal Council on February 24th, Mr. Scoble presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill relating to imprisonment for debt. He said the Bill was reported in a form substantially differing from that in which it was introduced, and explained the alterations made and the reasons for them. The Select Committee had been unable to accept the view that imprisonment for debt be abolished, commencing with one Province, the North-West and Oudh; but considered there should be uniformity of practice in regard to the execution of decrees wherever the Civil Procedure Code applies. It appeared to the Committee that the state of the law under which discretion as to whether a debtor be arrested and imprisoned rests not with the Court but the creditor is wrong, and ought not to be maintained. The Committee have accordingly provided that when an application is made for execution of a decree for money by arrest and imprisonment, the Court may issue, instead of a warrant, a notice calling on the debtor to show cause why he should not be committed. If the debtor satisfies the Court of his inability, from poverty or any other sufficient cause, to satisfy the decree, the Court may release him. The debtor will thus come before the Court a free man, and be in a better position to prepare a statement of his affairs and to ask his friends to become security for him, than if he were kept under arrest. Women are to be exempt absolutely from liability to imprisonment and arrest for debt, in accordance with the views of the British India Association as to *parda nashin* ladies. The Committee have not adopted the portion of the Bill which cast the burden of maintaining the debtor while in jail on the State, but retain that obligation on the creditor. The operation of the Bill regards revenue operations as confined to decrees passed on rent suits by the Civil Courts. The effect of the Bill will now be to prevent the imprisonment of debtors who are paupers but not fraudulent; and to leave creditors the power of imprisoning debtors when the Court is satisfied that such a process may justly be resorted to.

The Council directed the republication of the Bill. Sir Charles Elliot said he had some suggestions to offer, which it was too late to take up now, but he hoped they might receive consideration when opportunity offers. The wording of the section regarding the amount of the decree entailing imprisonment was vague, and did not specify whether the amount was to consist of the decree alone, or include the costs and interest. He thought the section should be amended so as to lay down a uniform procedure. He also thought the judges should be given more discretion as to the term of imprisonment beyond six weeks for less than fifty rupees, and six months for over that sum. He considered, further, that the creditor should pay an subsistence allowance for clothing, bedding, and also a portion of the cost of watch and ward and maintenance of the jail as well as for the food of the debtor. Civil prisoners should be committed on warrants similar to criminal prisoners, who were always punctually discharged on the expiration of their term; while civil prisoners were discharged at the discretion of the jailor, who was not always a fit man entrusted with such discretion. He thought the provision that a prisoner desiring to file a petition must furnish security to appear was calculated to frustrate the intention of the law in regard to the very class it was most desirable to relieve, as for a poor man in jail to obtain security was impossible.

On the motion of General Chesney it was resolved that the Army Reserve Bill be taken into consideration at the next meeting.

THE SUICIDE OF A BENGAL CIVILIAN.

A correspondent at Pooree sends the *Statesman* the following particulars regarding the death of Mr. Jones, Collector of the District, who had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor :—The deceased gentleman had made all arrangements on the 15th instant, for going on tour. On the morning of the same day he presided at a meeting of the Lodging House Committee, and was at the District Board until 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening. It was supposed next morning that he had started on his tour, until the melancholy discovery of his body was made. The impression is general that the deceased officer committed suicide, although no one is able to a sign any reason for the belief beyond the circumstance that a razor was beside him. He had transacted the work of his office during the previous day with his usual quietness of manner, and had sent off his camp equipage and his *amlah* in advance. Mr. Jones had been but a month in the district, but his kindly and equable temper, business-like habits, and his conscientious discharge of every duty of his office, had already made the most favourable impression upon every one. That suspicion of foul play should by entertained under the circumstance, was inevitable, the more so as our correspondent tells us that nothing was discovered amongst his papers that could throw any light upon the subject. The District Superintendent of Police himself was sleeping upon an upper floor of the same house as Mr. Jones on the night of the sad occurrence. Whatever the cause, says our correspondent, "the district has been deprived of a most good and worthy man, and the event has cast a gloom upon every one in Pooree. It is unnecessary to say that every effort should be made to ascertain the true cause of his death."

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Commission of Russian generals and administrators which has been sitting for some time past at Tiflis with the object of arranging the future form of the administration of the Transcaspain District has come to the decision that it shall be attached to the Governor-Generalship of Turkestan. This decision constitutes a great triumph for the Tashkend authorities and for the old school of Generals Tchernaieff and Kautmann, because the officers of the Caucasus army and the bureaucrats of Tiflis exerted all their influence either to retain the Askabad and Merv sub-districts as dependencies of their own Government or to convert them into a separate province. Although this much has been decided there remain two further points for settlement first, whether the greatly-extended province of Turkestan shall retain its old name or be rechristened Central Asia; and secondly, what town shall be the administrative centre or capital of the Czar's dominions in Central Asia. The *Times* says :—

No decision has been made known on either of these points, and the probability seems to be that nothing will be done with regard to them to fetter the hands of the Executive until the Russian Ministers and their Imperial master can see more clearly what the next phase of the Eastern question is going to be. At the same time, the attaching of the Transcaspian district—that is to say, the expanse from the Caspian to the Oxus—to the Province of Turkestan, from which it is separated by the nominally independent State of Bokhara, is an event of considerable importance. Stress need not be laid on the manifest inconveniences of governing two disjointed territories, even when there is railway communication between them across a country so thoroughly friendly and subdued as the khanate of Bokhara. But it is clear that the opportunities of any governor wishing to bring about the annexation of that State are thus greatly increased, and that, with the best intentions, there must be many inconveniences in conducting the administration of the Merv district from Tashkend or Samarcand, to which city a large and influential body of Russian authorities wish the seat of government to be forthwith removed. Others, again, say that Merv is the most convenient capital, and allege that it will be easier to administer Turkestan from the Murghab than the important region adjacent to Persia and Afghanistan from Tashkend.

The only immediate result of these rival arguments will probably be the removal of some more of the headquarter offices from Tashkend to Samarcand. But looking a little further ahead there seems nothing very hazardous in making the prediction that the future capital of the Czar's dominions will be Samarcand, and that the modest name of Turkestan will be merged in the larger and more sounding title of Central Asia. These changes and their preliminaries carry the moral that the centre of Russia's activity remains very much where it was 20 years ago, and that our vigilance will have to be exerted rather in the direction of the Oxus than of Herat and the demarcated portion of the Afghan frontier. Such events as these can, of course, only claim our attention, for the moment, when they are seen a part of Asia in which we have resigned all right to interfere, and where Russia has only to consider her own convenience and what is right.

On Colonel McNeile's retirement from the Service he will be relieved of the office of Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum by Mr. Cookson.

The *Englishman* states that an experiment is about to be tried by the Bengal Government, in connexion with the selection of the Chairman of municipal bodies, which will have the effect of giving the Commissioners of Municipalities named in the 2nd Section of the Act the power of electing their own Chairman. Except in the Presidency, Rajshahye and Patna Divisions, any Chairman selected by the Commissioners will be appointed by the Government; and in cases where a Chairman has not yet been appointed, the Commissioners will have an opportunity of at once making their nominations. This is an extension of the principle of local self-Government; and it remains to be seen what use will be made of the concession.

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN EAST AFRICA.

A good deal of light has been shed on the activity of the Germans in developing their East African possessions by the information contained in some recent communications which are summarised by the *Times* as follows :—

A SMILING TROPICAL LANDSCAPE.

Dr. Peters, writing from on board the German warship Nautilus on December 12 and 20 last, gives some interesting details concerning a journey he was then making to the Bay of Tanga, on the northern limit of the German protectorate. He describes the region around the bay as a smiling tropical landscape of the greatest beauty and fertility, with extensive plantations of coco palms, and fields of maize, beans, millet, and other grains extending far into the blue distance. The country is everywhere green and rich, covered with plantations and villages, and in some places produces the finest tobacco. Landing at Pangani, and proceeding over the hills, he found plantation on plantation right and left, with sugar factories here and there, some of which are already making use of steam. Dr. Peters went on to the plantation of Deutschenhof, which has been laid out by the Planters' Association, about two hours' north of the Ruvu river. This station was only founded in the beginning of September, and already more than 50,000 tobacco plants have been laid down, and all seem to be flourishing vigorously. There was besides a fine vegetable garden laid out by the superintendent, and everything seemed to be flourishing.

A FERTILE SPOT.

Deutschenhof, Dr. Peters states, lies in one of the richest and most beautiful landscapes on all the Usambora plateau. Notwithstanding that it was the dry season, the progress made has been so wonderful that, in Dr. Peters's estimation, it augurs well for the future of the German colonies in East Africa. He himself has a plantation on the coast opposite Pangani, and the progress made there in four months, with comparatively restricted resources, has been highly respectable. Dwelling houses for masters and servants, stables, stores, sheds, pavilions, and other buildings have been erected all within this short space of time. Behind the buildings about 120 acres of land had been cleared of wood and partly cultivated, cotton had been planted, and the tobacco was flourishing, besides maize, European vegetables, and bananas.

PORTUGUESE REMAINS.

That the country here is desirable Dr. Peters infers from the numerous remains of old Portuguese houses which are found everywhere about. Drinking water seems, however, to be scarce, and large tanks will have to be built. Dr. Peters states that he has purchased the right to all the stretch of country as far as south Saadani, a distance of nearly 100 miles. After a visit to Saadani, Dr. Peters proceeded northwards to Witu, the German patch which lies on the north of the strip of coast just leased by the English company from the Sultan of Zanzibar. Monda Bay, here, behind Monda and other islands, he describes as one of the great harbours of the world, capable of giving shelter to 200 large ships and 100 smaller. Of the islands here Dr. Peters speaks well, especially of Palta Island which he considers well worth colonizing.

GERMAN PLANTATION.

After such a glowing account of the prospects of German East Africa, we are quite prepared for the news that the German East African Plantation Company have increased their capital by a quarter of a million marks, their entire capital now amounting to 1,500,000 marks. At one of the society's plantations, Sewa, in Usambora, about 20 miles from the coast, 100 natives engaged by contract are at work, besides 200 of the people from the surrounding villages who are working of their own free will. Again, at M'Busine, in Useguha, about 40 miles from the coast, the position is equally favourable. Here about 150 contract natives are at work, while a like number come in from the neighbourhood. The country here lies pretty high, and besides tobacco, which all these German plantations cultivate, coffee has been planted at several points, 24,000 beans having been sown last November. On all these plantations the health of Europeans hitherto leaves nothing to be desired, we are informed.

A DESERTED COUNTRY.

Further exploration of Wituland, which is under German protection, shows that at one time it must have been thickly peopled; constant wars and raids by the Somali have greatly thinned the population. The population consists of negroes and Arab half-breeds. They are said to be industrious, and to cultivate a great variety of crops. They live in scattered villages, and rear cattle, sheep, and goats. The country is thickly wooded, with intervening grass-covered spaces; game abounds, and the climate is stated by one who has lived there to be highly favourable to Europeans; at the same time the numerous marshes and shallow, muddy lakes cannot be at all conducive to health.

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	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.			
Daily Prices—Beef—						
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0	3	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	3			
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	1	9			
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6			
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0	5	0			
Do. (round), per lb.	0	1	3			
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3			
Shins, large, each	0	4	0			
Do. small, each	0	3	0			
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0			
Do. salt, each	0	7	6			
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0			
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	3	6			
Liver, each	0	3	0			
Heart, each	0	1	6			
Kidneys, each	0	1	0			
Sweet bread per each	0	4	0			
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0			
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0	1	9			
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6			
Oxtail, each	0	2	6			
Sirloir, per lb.	0	3	6			
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0			
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0			
Mutton—	1st Sort.			2nd Sort		
Saddle, per lb.	0	4	0	0	2	6
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	0	0	2	3
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	3	0	2	0
Breast large	0	2	6	0	2	0
Do. small	0	2	3	0	1	9
Head, each	0	3	6	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb.	0	3	0	0	3	0
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—						
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0			
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0			
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0			
Bacon, per lb.	0	4	0			
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0			
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0			
Pork, Salt, English	0	12	0			
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0	8	0			
Sugar—						
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	12	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	10	0			
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6			
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6			
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3			
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3			
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6			
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0	14	0			
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0	12	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	8	0			
Sago, per seer	0	1	9			
Bread—						
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9			
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6			
Do. brown, each	0	2	0			
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3			
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0			
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3			
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0			
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0	5	0			
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0	2	6			
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0	4	0			
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8			
Bajri, Rice, per lb.	0	0	6			
Fruits—						
Pineapple, large, each	1	0	0			
Do. Small per each	0	10	0			
Pomeloes, large, each	1	4	0			
Do. small, each	0	8	0			
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	6	0			
Do. small, per dozen	0	2	0			
Orange, large, per dozen	1	4	0			
Do. small, per dozen	0	8	0			
Do. Cabul, per box	0	4	0			
Melons, water, large, each	0	10	0			
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0			
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0			
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0			
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0			
Limes, sweet, per dozen	0	12	0			
Pomegranate, Muscat, per doz.	5	0	0			
Do. Bombay, per doz.	1	8	0			
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	8	0			
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	3	0			
Chekoos per dozen	1	0	0			
Peaches, per dozen	0	12	0			
Moosbombees Poona, per doz.	1	0	0			

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THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30 June and 31 December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

KEETING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

HOP BITTERS.

SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH.
"52, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887.
"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road.

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.

"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully.
(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON."

HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
HOP BITTERS
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and only
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

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NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1170 ***Sold by all Chemists***
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1169 ***Sold by all Chemists***
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE

This **Solution** si the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1168 ***Sold by all Chemists***
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

CHASSAING'S *Bi-Digestive* WINE

with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or ne effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

Paris, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.
Bombay, Kemp & Co.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: **COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS**

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE

"*It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy.*" (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

A Laxative and Refreshing
Fruit Lozenge,
most agreeable to take

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

FOR
CONSTIPATION.

Hæmorrhoids,
Bile, Headache,
Loss of Appetite,
Gastric & Intestinal
Troubles.

Sold by all Chemists.
E. GRILLON, 69, Queen Street, Cheapside, LONDON.

In Hunting Case, Rs. 28.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S METAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

2 Years' Guarantee.
- At Rs. 25 in Open-face case, keyless lever
- " 28 " Hunting " do.
- " 30 " Cut-hunting case do.

Very strong and durable Timekeepers.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S FINE SILVER CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

3 Years' Guarantee.
- At Rs. 40 in Open-face case, keyless lever.
- " 45 " Hunting " do.
- " 50 " Cut-hunting case do.

With highly finished movements.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches,** and the unparalleled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous cheap imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection.**

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

In Open-face Case, Rs. 25.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

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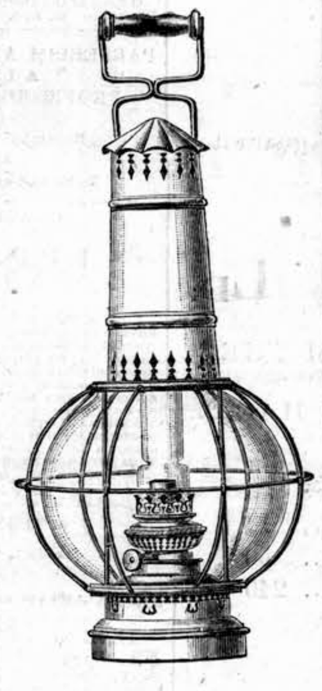

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KEROSINE OIL
LAMPS,
STORMPROOF.

SAFETY
KEROSINE-OIL
150° *F.T.*
(best quality).

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R. DITMAR,
late THEODOR KNAUST,
BOMBAY,
69, Esplanade Road.

ALL KINDS OF
KEROSINE OIL
LANTERNS,
STORMPROOF.

KEROSINE-OIL
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LAMP WAREHOUSE,
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late THEODOR KNAUST,
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69, Esplanade Road.

☞ Since removing into the larger and more commodious Premises, "69, Esplanade Road," all Orders can be executed with greater facility and quicker despatch.

LAMP WAREHOUSE OF **R. DITMAR,**
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
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CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE ON APPLICATION.

DINNEFORDS

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
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ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER
(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts............................	Rs. 5 4	Per case of 3 dozen Qts.	Rs. 15 0
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Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

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WINE MERCHANTS,
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TO ROLLER MILLERS.

GRADE YOUR WHEAT

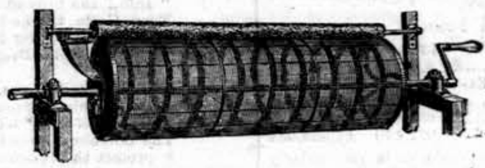
INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

Penney's Patent Wheat Graders,

WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,

And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

30,000 Already Sold.



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THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ALL
GRADUAL REDUCTION PLANTS
IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADES of FLOUR.

They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

CAPACITIES—40, 60, 80, 120 to 350 Bushels per Hour.

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PENNEY & Co., Lincoln, ENGLAND.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz. ...	22/	16 6	16/
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12 " ...	25/	19 6	19/
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Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b.
Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.
Catalogues Free.

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DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.

The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 5 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

YATES & SMITH,
HALIFAX, ENGLAND,

Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE AND CAMPHOR PILLS.

☞ FULL PARTICULARS. ☜

These Pills are not an empirical medicine. Dr. Flemming was a celebrated Physician practising long in India, who specially prepared these Pills to meet the diseases peculiar to Anglo-Indians. They have stood the test of more than sixty years' use as a

MILD, SAFE, AND TONIC APERIENT FOR

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILIOUS HEADACHES, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS and LOW SPIRITS, FLATULENCE, and HEARTBURN,

and to supply the great need for a Pill to ward off

MALARIAL AND BILIOUS FEVERS.

The *rationale* of the cure is simply that the Pills are a combination of Quinine, Camphor, Vegetable Tonics, Laxatives, and Restoratives, so united as to produce a gentle aperient effect, acting on the liver and purifying the blood, having also the well-known beneficial effects of Quinine and Camphor upon the system, thus *giving tone, instead of causing the usual enervating after-effects* of aperient medicines. The Pills *contain no mercury or any injurious ingredient whatever.*

UNPROFESSIONAL USE OF QUININE.

Although experience has proved beyond question that Quinine is a medicine without an equal for many of the complaints peculiar to residents in hot climates, it is well known that the injudicious use of it (notably of the Sulphate) results in a chronic disordered state of the digestive system, manifested by unsteady hands and loss of power in the senses of hearing and sight. This unsatisfactory state of affairs need continue no longer, as by

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE AND CAMPHOR PILLS

Quinine can be readily taken in scientific doses. Each Pill contains only a small quantity of the Sulphate, so that *persons of a delicate habit* can take them with absolute certainty of *freedom from the distressing results* (sickness, headache, &c.) which frequently attend the taking of Quinine in the ordinary (somewhat careless) manner. Those who in general are unable to bear even small quantities of Quinine if taken alone, need have no fear in the use of Dr. Flemming's Pills. The combination of other ingredients effectually prevents the nauseating after-effects which Quinine sometimes produces.

A DOUBLE BENEFIT,

i.e. the remedial action of Quinine on the blood and the cleansing of the stomach, is thereby secured.

These Pills *never fail* to act on the nervous system as a gentle stimulant (*entirely free from subsequent reaction or depression of its energies*), invigorating the whole body and exhilarating the mind.

The Pills are coated, and therefore easy to take; they are put up in securely-corked bottles, and will keep good for many years in any climate.

DOSES.

As a Dinner or Digestive Pill	One every day an hour before dinner.
As an Aperient	One, two, or three Pills occasionally at bed-time.
At first indication of Fever	One Pill twice a day.
After Fever	One Pill each night at bed-time.
For a Child (able to swallow Pills) . . .	Half the Adult dose.

Prepared only by GEO. THOS. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London, and sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d. To be obtained from the following Firms in India. Other Agents wanted.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co.; Bathgate & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; MADRAS: West & Co.; Barrie & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gillon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores Co. RANGOON: Medical Hall.

NOTICES.

BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,

and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, some forms of DIARRHŒA, OFFENSIVE BREATH, BLOTCHES OF THE SKIN, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, [illegible] WASTING, &c., &c., have their appropriate remedy in

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1850.

It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

In cases of General debility, especially that form of weakness, bodily and mental, arising from a prolonged residence in a warm climate, it has proved itself of the utmost value. In convalescence from long standing Malarious and other Fevers, Affections of the Spleen, Worms and loss of appetite, its benefits have been most signal.

☞ We should add that an indubitable proof of the great value of this wonderful remedy is the various imitations which are being made.

Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at their MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over India at Rs. 4-0, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 1-8 a bottle. Every bottle is capsuled and bears on its labels the fac-simile of our signature, to imitate which is felony.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

ESSENCE OF WHITE ROSE
FRANGIPANNE | **YLANG YLANG**
STEPHANOTIS | **OPAPANAX**

and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

Atkinson's celebrated
EAU DE COLOGNE

Unsurpassed for its strength and delightful fragrance. It is far superior to the numerous compounds sold under the same name.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phcn.
PARIS.— 50, Boul. de Strasbourg
LONDON:— 76, New Bond Street

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON.

BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots.
Patent Elastic Dress Boots.
Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf.
Balmoral Boots.
Button Boots.

Superior in style and excellent in quality, 26s.
Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	28s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
Merino Slippers, all colors	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.

(Registered.)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett,* will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

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